The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5780. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Passage of the Irish "Law and Order" Bill by the Lords.

Delay in the Departure of the Red River Force.

Immediate Discussion of Infallibility Imminent.

Possible Rupture in French and Papal Relations.

Father Hyacinthe's New Religious Paper, "La Concorde."

EUROPE.

Passage of the Irish Peace Bill by the House of Lords—Proposed Reduction of Inland Postage—The Neutrality Laws—Red River Expedition.

LONDON, March 31.—The House of Lords, this evening, went into Committee on the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE repudiated any hostility to the bill, but regretted the haste of the Government in preparing it—a haste which was evinced by the many amendments which the Government itself had introduced. He objected to giving further powers to the Irish Constabulary, whom he described as a worthless body of men. Lord DUFFERIN supported the bill, and defended the Irish Policy. The Duke of ABERCORN expatiated on the seditious tone of the Press in the West and South of Ireland, and urged that measures of restraint were indispensable. The bill was then reported from the Committee, and without further debate was passed by the House....In the House of Commons Mr. GLADSTONE made an explanation in regard to the salaries of Suffragans, which, he said, were not paid out of the public moneys. Mr. GLADSTONE also announced that a reduction was to be made in the rate of inland postage. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, promised to introduce a bill amendatory of the Neutrality laws of England. In the course of the evening, Mr. GLADSTONE gave in detail the Government programme of business for the present session. Mr. DISRAELI objected to morning sessions, proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, and to the devotion of so much time to Irish topics. A protracted discussion on the order of business followed, Mr. GLADSTONE and others speaking....The *Post* today says the departure of the troops and steel battery, just organized for operations in the Red River country, will be delayed for a few days. The reason for this is that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here, to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard....The flow of specie to the Bank of England, this week, has been unusually heavy. The amount in hand to day is greater by £552,000 sterling than at the corresponding time last week....A cargo of horses, cattle and sheep, which arrived a day or two ago from the Argentine Republic, was sold at Falmouth yesterday. The prices realized were very unsatisfactory. The animals were sound but in poor condition, on account of the long confinement. The voyage was a mere experiment.

The Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons—The Earldom of Wicklow—A Boat Race.

LONDON, March 31.—The House took up the Irish Land bill, in committee. Successive amendments modifying the Ulster custom were considered and rejected. Mr. GLADSTONE, to meet the objection to local legislation, moved to include all customs of tenure resembling that of Ulster. A stirring debate followed on the motion, which was regarded as a departure from the rules of Parliamentary order. Without making further progress on the bill the House adjourned ....The House of Lords have decided against Mrs. HOWARD's claim to the Earldom of Wicklow....The four-oared boat race between the Renforth Tyne crew and the St. John, N. B., Paris crew, which was negotiated by WALTER BROWN, has been definitely fixed to take place at the close of July, on the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal. The Tyne crew agree to row without a coxswain, the New-Brunswickers also adopting the same American custom in rowing.

The Holy See and the Armenians—Discussion of Infallibility to Begin at Once—Pere Hyacinthe's New Paper—Ollivier's First Decoration.

ROME, March 31.—At the meeting of the Council today the *Schema de Fide* was promulgated. The Holy See granted three days to the dissident Armenians to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and as the Armenians have shown no signs of yielding, a major excommunication will be pronounced against them.

MADRID, March 31.—The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, March 31.—It is asserted here that the Ecumenical Council will immediately begin the discussion of the *Schema* of Infallibility. In that case the French Ambassador will not return to Rome....The first number of a new religious journal, *La Concorde*, of which Père HYACINTHE is chief editor, appeared to-day....The Police are actively pursuing their investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor and the State. Nearly all the parties latterly arrested in connection with this affair are workmen.... M. EMILE OLLIVIER has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. (Spain.) This is his only decoration.... The amount of specie in vault in the Bank of France today is 2,000,000 francs greater than last week....A Madrid dispatch says that in the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Señor RIVERO, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies that no telegrams from New-York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

THE HAGUE, March 31.—Animated debates have occurred in the Chambers recently on the question of Ministerial concessions of special privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers were at length instructed to equalize the terms.

The Negroes and the Amendment—Their Vote in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—The colored citizens of New-Haven fired a salute of one hundred guns over the Fifteenth Amendment proclamation. There is great rejoicing.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Many papers outside of this State are saying that the proclamation gives the colored men the right to vote here on the 4th of April. This is calculated to cause embarrassment, and the Republican State Committee authorize the statement that it is too late for the colored men to comply with the provisions of the Registry law. They cannot vote this election.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The blacks in this city are in a high state of excitement over the proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The quarters of the city mostly inhabited by them are gayly decorated with the national colors. In many cases where bunting has been beyond the means of the people they have substituted red, white and blue shawls, women's dresses, scraps of carpet, &c. Cannon have been firing all day in honor of the event. An effort is being made to induce Senator REVELS to attend their great celebration in this city about two weeks hence.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The news of the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation was received here by the colored people with rejoicings.

SARATOGA, March 31.—The colored citizens in this city fired a salute today and otherwise celebrated the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

ALBANY, March 31.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here today by the colored citizens in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation.

The New-England Methodist Conference—Opposition to Mrs. Van Cott.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—The New-England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed an eight days' session in this city today. The application of Mrs. VAN COTT, the woman evangelist, for admission to the Conference on trial, was withheld for this year for motives of policy. The sentiment of the Conference was doubtless against her admission. A resolution merely commending Mrs. Van Cott's Christian work, rejoicing in her success, and recommending her as an evangelist, was tabled without debate. Various routine business was transacted, and Bishop SCOTT read the appointments this evening.

THE WEST INDIES.

A Discussion on Lersundi in Cuba—Removal of Pacific—Tonnage Dues in Jamaica.

HAVANA, March 31.—The *Voz de Cuba* publishes a bitter article against LERSUNDI, whereupon the *Prensa*, which was about to unite with the *Voz*, denounces it, and declares it cannot join a journal which attacks such a patriot as LERSUNDI. The *Diario* also defends LERSUNDI, repelling the idea that he ever had any connection with a plan to erect Cuba into a Province independent of or opposed to the present Government. Rebels continue to surrender themselves in the Central Department. Skirmishes are reported near Nuevitas. Gen. ARANGO has issued a manifesto to the people declaring that the revolution has no reason to exist today, and advising his countrymen to lay down their arms. Gen. PUELLO has been relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been announced.

JAMAICA.

HAVANA, March 31.—Tonnage dues in the harbor of Jamaica have been abolished.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Grant—Lake Navigation—The Red River Expedition—Cauldwell Delivered Up.

OTTAWA, March 31.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. BLAKE moved an address to the Queen, asking her to prevent the Canadian Parliament from disturbing the financial relations by such acts as that respecting Nova Scotia. He contended that the grant to Nova Scotia was unconstitutional, and it was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a measure in the interests of the Union. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, after speaking at great length, moved an amendment to the effect that it is the undoubted privilege of Parliament to control all the expenditures chargeable to the public accounts of the country. The amendment was carried by a majority of twenty-seven.

TORONTO, March 31.—Schooner *J. G. Beard* arrived from Oswego, today, with a cargo of coal. This is the first arrival this season....Storage has been engaged here for 2,000 bbls. of pork and flour, destined for the use of the troops who are to be sent to the North-west....R. B. CAULDWELL was delivered over to the American authorities at Suspension Bridge, today.

DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

Departure of the Escort with the Remains from San Francisco—Resolutions of the Army of the Cumberland—The President to Attend the Funeral.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The remains of Gen. THOMAS, under the escort of Col. WILLARD, a commissioned officer, and thirteen men, were forwarded East this morning. Minute guns were fired from Alcatras on the departure of the body for Oakland. After the impressive funeral ceremonies at the Lick House yesterday, at which Bishop KIP officiated, a meeting of the military and naval officers in this city was held. Gen. ALLEN was Chairman. Commodore MIDDLETON was instructed to address a letter to Mrs. THOMAS, expressive of the deep regret of the army and navy on this coast at the death of Gen. THOMAS, and conveying on behalf of these officers their sincere condolence with her in her affliction. It was also decided that the officers informally attend the remains from San Francisco to Oakland. Arrangements have been perfected by which the body goes direct to Troy, N. Y., over the following roads: The Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New-York Central.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31—Evening.—Minute guns were fired at Sacramento during the passage of the body of Gen. THOMAS through that city to-day. An immense concourse of people witnessed the passage of the train.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Committee to make arrangements for memorial services to the late Gen. THOMAS, met today at Gen. SHERIDAN'S head-quarters. Gen. SHERIDAN stated that the President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road had tendered the Committee such cars on that road as they may need to meet the remains at Omaha, and convey them to Troy, New-York. A motion was adopted that the pastors of Churches in the city be requested to deliver sermons before their various congregations next Sunday on the life and public services of the deceased. It was also resolved that a public memorial address be delivered on the evening of the day on which the funeral obsequies shall be held in Troy. Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, as senior Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, has issued an official order announcing the death of Gen. THOMAS, and requesting that the usual badges of mourning be worn by the members of the Society for thirty days.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—At a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and of other army soldiers, held at Gen. SCOFIELD'S Head-quarters yesterday noon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, our late beloved Commander, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his goodness, greatness and exalted character,

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of the noblest exemplars of its institutions, the army one of its greatest chieftains, society one of its brightest ornaments, and the world a great and good man.

Resolved, That in him we recognise the model soldier, who, by his cool courage infection, infused in his troops heroic valor; by his wise generalship, inspired all with unquestioning confidence; by his gentle consideration for his followers, earned from them the endearing appellation of "father," and by his modest demeanor, self-abnegation and patriotism, won the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in our own grief we cannot forget the great affliction and bereavement of his widow, and we tender to her our most respectful sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of our deceased comrade and leader.

The meeting was attended by a large number, and Gen. SCHOFIELD and others made feeling and appropriate remarks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—A meeting was held this afternoon by soldiers and citizens, in a room of the Chamber of Commerce, to take action in regard to the death of Gen. THOMAS. Gen. BATES was called to the chair. Speeches were made by Judge Matthews, Gen. Durbin Ward, Judge Force and Gen. Moody. Resolutions were then adopted expressive of the loss the country has sustained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The President, with Gen. SHERMAN, will have time to attend the funeral of Gen. THOMAS at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend, with other distinguished officials from here, including Senators and members of Congress.

BOSTON, March 31.—Gen. KINGSBURY, in command of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., has issued the following order:

UNITED STATES ARSENAL,
WATERTOWN, Mass., March 30, 1870.

POST ORDER NO. 14.—In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army, the flag at this post will be hoisted at half-staff to-morrow, and fifteen minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 M., in honor of Major.-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, who died at San Francisco, on the 28th inst. Distinguished in the war with Mexico—at Monterey and Buena Vista under a commander whose soldierly qualities strikingly resembled his own, and among the foremost of the illustrious Generals of the war of the rebellion—a Virginian, and faithful among the faithless—the soldier who never lost a battle—Gen. THOMAS leaves behind him no name more worthy to be remembered with affection and gratitude. The memory of such a man is immortal; its influence should be cherished as a priceless inheritance, that hereafter, when patriotism and courage are called to the conflict, his example may be emulated.

The commanding officer would lay this humble tribute upon the tomb of a friend, class-mate and comrade, whose character and history presented a noble combination of attractive modesty and brilliant merit, of lofty courage, professional magnanimity and disinterested patriotism.

(Signed,) C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—The City Council of Nashville, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of Gen. GEO H. THOMAS, and tendering sympathies to his widow and relatives.

Railway Consolidation in the West.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The St. Paul *Press* this morning announces that the negotiations for some time pending between the Lake Superior and Mississippi and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Companies for a lease of the latter road to the former, have been completed, the consolidation to take place in July, 1871. The result of the agreement is that Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. undertake the immediate completion of the Sioux City Road 175 miles, while the old road is to build from Garden City, its present terminus, to James City. This will unite the Union Pacific Railway with Lake Superior.

Fire—A Fruit-Packing House Burned—Distillery Destroyed.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—About 1 o'clock this morning the fruit-packing factory of J. B. DEAN & Co., on Canal-street, was burned. Their loss is $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the Home, of Albany, and San Francisco Companies. The loss on the building, which was owned by F. D. STONE, is $20,000; insurance unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The distillery of JOHN MONROE, on Cumberland-street, near Broad, was destroyed by fire last night. It contained a large quantity of grain, mash and distilled spirits, none of which were saved. The building was owned by THOMAS J. MARTIN. The total loss is estimated at $35,000, which the insurances will partly cover.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Argument of Mr. Hoar in Favor of Reopening the Recent Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Supreme Court today Mr. HOAR argued to show why the legal-tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the Judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country; but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, and approved by the President. Having all the forms of law, attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and it was a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars contracts had been settled to the great loss of parties. A statute, so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held to be constitutional by every State tribunal, but at a time when by law this Court consisted of nine members there were seven only on the Bench, there being two vacancies. The question was decided here by four against three Judges. The question, therefore, stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the judicial opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such an important character. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned a great mass of private interests, but more especially, because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, namely, the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it, when the Bench was full, so that they may forever settle what the laws should be. Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of MCCULLOCH *vs.* The State of Maryland, the Court, after opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal-tender case could be changed. Mr. JAMES M. CARLISLE replied, saying that the Attorney-General had analyzed and disparagingly criticised the Court because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by a vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the Court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of the small majority deciding a question. Whatever might be the majority, it was, nevertheless, the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court? He then referred to the fact that the case of HEFFNER and GRISWOLD, one of the bank cases, involving principles applicable to other parties, had been postponed from one term to another for the purpose of argument, thus showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered. The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

THE MORMONS.

Opposition to Mr. Cullom's Bill—A Mass-Meeting in Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 31.—At a mass-meeting held today the following remonstrance was adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary concern that we have learned of the passage, by the House of Representatives, of House bill No. 1,087, entitled "A bill to aid in the execution of laws in Utah, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Cullom bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest and unqualified protest and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States or its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are sure you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of the reasons why this bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Of the one hundred and fifty thousand estimated population of the Territory of Utah, it is well-known all except from five to ten thousand are members of the Church of Jesus Latter-day Saints, usually called Mormons. These are essentially the people of this Territory. They have settled it, reclaimed its desert waste, cultivated it, subdued the Indians, opened means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns and settlements, established a Government, encouraged education, and brought into being a new State to add luster to the national galaxy of your glorious Union; and we, the people who have done this, are the believers in the principle of plural marriage or polygamy, not simply as an elevating social relationship and a preventive of many terrible evils which afflict our race, but as a principle revealed by God, underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness in heaven. We believe in the pre-existence of the spirits of men; that God is the author of our being; that marriage is ordained as the legitimate source by which mankind can obtain experience in his probation on the earth; that the marriage relation exists and extends throughout eternity, and that without it no man can attain to an exaltation in the celestial kingdom of God. The revelation commending the principle of plural marriage was given by God through JOSEPH SMITH to the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints. In its first paragraph is the following language: Behold I reveal unto you a new and elevating covenant, and if ye abide not that covenant then are ye dammed, for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter by glory. With this language before us we cannot view plural marriage in any other light than a vital principle. Our religion—let it appear in the eyes of others as it may—to us is a Divine demand of equal force with any ever given by the Creator of the world to his children in the flesh. The Bible confessedly stands in our nation as the foundation on which our laws are based. It is the foundation on which our ideas of right and wrong are drawn, and it gives shape and force to our morality; yet it sustains plural marriage, and in no instance does it condemn that institution. Not only having, therefore, a revelation from God, and the belief that the practice of this principle is obligatory upon us, we have the warrant of Holy Scriptures, and the example of prophets and religious men whom God loved, honored and blessed; and it should be borne in mind that when this principle was promulgated, and the people of this Territory entered upon its practice, it was not a crime. God revealed to us His divine word as contained in the Bible, which we had been taught to venerate and regard as holy and to uphold it, and there was no law applicable to us making our belief or practice of it criminal. It is crime in this Territory today only as the law of 1862, passed long years after our adoption of this principle as a part of our religious faith, makes it such. The law of 1862 is now past. One proscription gives strength to another. What yesterday was an opinion, is liable today to be a law. It is for this reason that we earnestly and respectfully remonstrate and protest against the passage of the bill now before the honorable Senate, feeling assured that while it cannot accomplish any possible good, it may result in a great amount of misery. It gives no alternative but the cruel one of rejecting God's command and abjuring our religion or disobeying the authority of the Government we desire to honor and respect. It is in direct violation of the first amendment of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It robs our priesthood of their functions and heaven-bestowed powers, and gives them to the Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace and priests, whose authority we cannot recognise by empowering such as the only ones to celebrate marriage. As well might the law prescribe who shall baptize for the remission of sins or lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. It encourages fornication and adultery, for all such marriages should be deemed invalid and without any sacred or binding force by our community, and those thus united together would, according to their belief and religious convictions, be living in a condition of habitual adultery, which would bring the holy relation of marriage into disrepute, destroying the safeguards of chastity and virtue; it is unconstitutional in that it is in direct opposition to section 9, article 1 of the Constitution, which provides that no bill of attainder or *expost facto* law shall be passed; it destroys the right of trial by jury by providing for the impaneling of jurors composed of individuals recognized as enemies of the accused and of foreigners to the district where a case is to be tried, while the sixth amendment to the Constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime has been committed; it is contrary to the eighth amendment of the Constitution, which provides that excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; it violates the eighth section of article 1 of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, in that it provides, in section 57, a new, unheard-of and special rule, applicable only to the Territory of Utah; it is anti-republican in that, in section 10, it places men on unequal ground, by giving one portion of citizens superior privileges over others because of their belief. It strips us, in sections 17 and 23, of the land we have reclaimed from barrenness and which we have paid the Government for; also, all possessory rights to which we are entitled as settlers. It authorizes, by section 14, the sending of criminals into distant military camps and prisons. It is most unjust, unconstitutional and proscriptive, in that it disfranchises and proscribes American citizens for no act but simply believing in the plurality of wives, which the bill styles polygamy, bigamy or concubinage, even if they never practiced or designed to practice it. It offers a premium for prostitution and corruption, in that it requires in sections 11 and 12 husbands and wives to violate the holiest vows they can make, and voluntarily bastardize their own children. Section 21 declares marriages to be civil contracts, and names the officers who alone shall solemnize the rite, while our faith expressly holds it as the most sacred ordinance, which can only be administered by those holding authority from heaven, thus compelling us to discriminate in favor of officers appointed by the Government, and against the officers appointed by Almighty God. It takes away the right of conscience, and deprives us of an ordinance, upon the correct administration of which our happiness and eternal salvation depends. It not only subverts religious liberty, but, in sections 16 and 19, violates every principle of civil liberty and true republicanism, in that it bestows upon the Governor the authority over jails and prisons, power to remove their wardens and keepers, to appoint and remove Probate Judges, justices of the peace, judges of all elections, notaries public and Sheriffs, clothing one man with despotic, and in this Republic, unheard of powers. It thus deprives the people of all voice in the government of the Territory, reduces them to abject vassalage, creates dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism from which there is no appeal, and leaves their lives, liberties and every human right subject to the caprice of one man, and that man selected and sent here from afar. It proposes in sections 11, 12 and 17 to punish American citizens, not for wrongs, but for acts sanctioned by God and practised by His most favored servents. It strikes at the foundation of all Republican Government, in that it dictates opinions and beliefs; prescribes what shall not be believed by citizens, and assumes to decide on the validity of revelations from Almighty God, the author of our existence. It disorganizes and reduces to a chaotic condition every precinct, city and county in the Territory of Utah, and substitutes no adequate organization. It subverts by summary process nearly every law on our statute books. It violates faith with us, in that it breaks the original contract made with the people of this Territory, who were at the time that compact was made received as citizens from the Mexican Territory, and known to be believers in the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints We also wish your honorable bodies to understand that the Legislature of this Territory has never passed any law affecting the primary disposal of social matters, but only adopted regulations for controlling our claims and possessions, upon which improvements to the amount of a million dollars have been made. This bill, in section 26, repeals the law of the Territory containing said regulations, thereby leaving us no legal protection for our hard-earned possessions, the accumulated labor of over twenty years, and exposing us to the tender mercies of land speculators and vampires. This bill, which would deprive us of religious liberty and every political right worth having, is not directed against the people of Utah, as men and women, but against their holy religion, eighteen years ago, and ten years before the passage of the Anti-Polygamy act of 1862, one of our leading men, Elder ORSON PRATT, was expressly deputed and sent to Washington to publish books and lecture on the principle of plural marriage as practiced by us. He lectured frequently in that and other cities; published a paper for a length of time in which was established, by elaborate and convincing argument, the divinity of the revelation commanding plural marriage given through the prophet, JOSEPH SMITH, and that doctrine was sanctioned and endorsed by the highest biblical authority for ten years before the passage of the act of 1862. The principle was widely preached throughout the Union and the world, and was universally known and recognized as a principle of our holy faith. We are thus explicit in mentioning this fact to show that patriarchal marriages have long been understood to be a cardinal principle of our religion. We would respectfully mention also in this connection, that while hundreds of leading Elders have been in the Eastern States and Washington, not one of them has been cited to appear as a witness before the Committee on Territories, to prove that this principle is part of our religion, gentlemen well knowing that if we were established, the proposed law would be null and void because of its unconstitutionality. What we have done to enhance and glorify our country, by pioneering, opening up and making inhabitable a vast Western region, is before the nation, and should receive a nation's thanks, not a proscriptive edict to rob us of every right worth possessing and of the very soil we have reclaimed and then purchased from the Government. Before this soil was United States Territory we settled it, and five hundred of our best men responded to the call of the Government in the war with Mexico, and assisted in adding to the national domain. When we were received into the Union our religion was known; our early officers, including our first Governor, were nearly all mormons, for there were few others to elect from. We were treated as citizens possessing equal rights, and the original bond of agreement between us, the Government and people inhabiting this Territory, conferred upon us the right of self-government in the same degree as is enjoyed by other Territories in the Union; it declared that the power of the Legislature of this Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the organic act, and that the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848. This compact we have preserved inviolate on our part, and we respectfully submit that it is not in the power of any Legislature or Congress legally to constitutionally to abrogate and annul such an agreement as the organic law which this bill proposes to do, without the consent of both parties. Our property, lands and buildings, public and private, are to be confiscated, our rights of citizenship destroyed, our men and women subjugated to excessive pains and penalties because we believe in and practice principles taught by the Bible, commanded by Divine revelation, and sustained by the Christian monarchies of Great Britain and France among millions of their subjects in their territories of India and Algeria. We earnestly and solemnly appeal to you not to permit this iniquitous, unjust, discriminating and anti-republican measure to become a law, and that, too, in violation of the Constitution, by which 150,000 industrious, peaceful and orderly people will be driven to the desperate necessity of disobeying the Almighty God, the Governor of the Universe, or of subjecting themselves to the pains and penalties of this act, which would be worse than death. We beseech you, gentlemen, do not, by the passage of harsh and hostile measures, drive an inoffensive, God-fearing and loyal people to desperation. We have suffered, God knows how much, in years past for our religion. We fled to these mountain wilds to escape the ruthless hand of persecution, and shall it be said now that our Government, which ought to foster and protect us, designs to repeat, in most aggravated form, the miseries we have been called upon to pass through before. What evidence can we give you that plural marriage is a part of our religion, other than what we have done by our public teachings and publishing for years past. If your honorable bodies are not satisfied with what we now present, and what we have previously published to the world, we beseech in the name of our common country, and those sacred principles bequeathed unto us by our revolutionary fathers, in the name of humanity and in the name of Almighty God, before making this act a law, to send to this Territory a commissioner clothed with the necessary authority to take evidence and make a thorough investigation into the subject and obtain evidence concerning the belief and wording of our religious system from its friends instead of its enemies, all of which, with the accompanying resolutions, is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration. The subject was then discussed by ORSON PRATT and other gentlemen.

THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Mayors—An Injunction Against Ellyson—The Order to be Disobeyed.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—Judge UNDERWOOD today granted an injunction restraining ELLYSON from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till the next term. ELLYSON's counsel gave notice of their intention to disobey the order of the Court, in order to bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, in the event of ELLYSON'S arrest. The Judge, in his decision, declares the Enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all the officers of the State.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31—Evening.—The in-afternoon granted this morning was issued this evening to Mayor ELLYSON and the City Council and Police, but they went on with the city affairs as usual. Mayor CHAHOON issued a proclamation this evening saying that his Police force will be promptly reorganized, and requesting the persons appointed by Mayor ELLYSON to retire to their homes peacefully, in order that no further breach of the peace may occur. It is supposed that when ELLYSON holds Court to-morrow, the United States authorities will arrest him, which is the manner in which his counsel hope by habeas corpus to get the case before the Supreme Court. ELLYSON'S Police still have control of the city.

The Yerger Escape—The Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., March 31.—The Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the escape of YERGER made a report today, which was afterward withdrawn and the Committee was discharged from further consideration of the affair. A bill introduced yesterday providing for the registration of legal voters, includes all citizens, male and female, twenty-one years of age.

The Committee on the pay of the members of the Legislature recommend $6 a day and forty cents a mile going and returning from home.

A Sheriff Murdered in Louisiana—A Murderer Released.

MONROE, La., March 31.—J. H. WESNER, Sheriff of Washita Parish, was murdered here last night by a party of fifteen or twenty armed men, who came for the purpose of releasing a man named BEAVER who was in custody charged with murder. The mob also killed O. JOHNSON, (colored,) who was a witness against BEAVER. After releasing BEAVER the mob set fire to the jail door, to prevent the escape of the other prisoners, and then retired....J. WIMBERLY was killed yesterday evening in a difficulty by Dr. DINKGRAVE.

The New-Haven Municipal Ticket—Republicans and Citizens Unite.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—A Citizens' ticket has been nominated for city officers, as follows: For Mayor, Hon. WILLIAM FITCH, Republican; for City Clerk, TIMOTHY J. FOX, Democrat; for Treasurer, H. M. WELCH, Democrat; for Collector, GARDNER MORSE, Republican; for Sheriff, JAMES REILLY, Democrat. This ticket has been adopted by the Republican City Convention and recommended to the voters. The Republicans held a grand rally at Music Hall last evening. BENJAMIN NOYES presided. Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada, made an address.

ALBANY.

Passage of the Brooklyn Police Bill—The Canal Appropriation Bill—Republican Tactics and the New Charter—Erie Illustrated by Mr. Burt—The Usury Bill Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

This has been a quiet day in both Houses. The Senate spent the larger part of the morning session in discussing the bill appropriating $300,000 to establish an Institution for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. Senator HARDENBERGH strongly opposed it, and it was supported by Senators TWEED, MURPHY and others. It was finally sent back to the Committee of the Whole.

BROOKLYN POLICE BILL PASSED.

The Assembly amendments to the Brooklyn Police bill were concurred in by the Senate, and the bill now awaits the Governor's signature. It authorizes the new Commissioners, the Mayor and two others, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, to remove all the present Captains and Sergeants, and really creates a Democratic partisan Police for Brooklyn. The City of Churches will now have a chance to compare the workings of the Metropolitan Police with a Police force dependent on and accountable only to Democratic politicians.

THE CANAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator HARDENBERGH's bill providing for ordinary appropriations for canal repairs, was taken up in Committee of the Whole and an amendment offered and adopted taking away the power of appointment, dismissal, &c., of subordinates and employes on the canals from the Canal Board, where it was placed by the bill lately passed abolishing the contract system, and giving it to the Canal Commissioners alone. This will tend to create dissatisfaction in the Canal Board, and with that view the amendment was supported by the Republicans, on the ground that the policy of Republicans lies in fomenting as many quarrels among their opponents as possible.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The action of the minority in the Senate on the new charter will probably be determined by the same kind of tactics. It is argued that, if the Republicans, by voting against the Charter, can prevent the passage of any bill for reorganizing the Government of New-York City, the fight between the two factions of the Democracy will thereby be perpetuated to the manifest advantage of their opponents and the community at large. The only danger from such a course is that it might force a union between the factions in the Legislature, which would result in a worse charter than the one now offered, since it is believed that neither faction will dare adjourn the Legislature, and go home, without doing something to redeem their pledges to abolish the Commissions. The charter is still in the Committee on Municipal Affairs, of which Senator TWEED is Chairman, and it is now said that no action will be taken on it this week.

TEN PER CENT. AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Assembly has occupied today in the discussion of the bill allowing ten per cent. interest to be taken on money after one year from the date of its passage; and the bill making eight hours a legal day's labor for all employes of the State, and imposing a penalty for violation of the law. The first bill was killed by striking out the enacting clause, and the second was ordered to a third reading.

ERIE ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. BURT, the representative of the English victims of JAY GOULD's robbery, had a hearing before the Assembly Railroad Committee last evening on the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' act of last year. He made a very effective argument, similar in tenor to that made before the Senate Committee two weeks ago, but more pointed in some respects. Mr. BURT improves by practice. He is beginning to find out the weak points of American character—or, at least, the character of American Legislative committees. For instance, in his address yesterday he dwelt at considerable length on the swindle perpetrated upon English capitalists in the secret issue of stock by the Erie Ring. He said that his countrymen purchased thirty million dollars worth of Erie stock in entire ignorance of this secret issue, and under the impression that the total capital stock of the Company was forty-one thousand shares; but what was their surprise on discovering, by a subsequent report of the Company, that the capital stock was seventy-six thousand shares! This announcement did not appear to shock the Committee as Mr. BURT evidently expected it would, and as it certainly ought to have done. In fact they rather seemed to relish the idea that John Bull had been taken in, even by such unworthy representatives of Brother Jonathan as GOULD and FISK. Seeing the smirks and smiles on the faces of the Committee, Mr. BURT changed his tactics and gave them an illustration. "It was as if," said he, "one of you gentlemen had purchased a barrel of A No. 1 whisky, and after tasting it pronounced it good, and ordered another barrel of precisely the same quality and brand. But when the second barrel was delivered you found it to contain one-fourth water, and on ordering a third barrel it turned out to be one-half water." This comparison struck home to the hearts of the Committee. The idea of one of their number being saddled with a barrel of diluted whisky was an outrage that they could all understand and appreciate. The countenances of the Committeemen immediately assumed a serious aspect; a scowl of indignation pervaded the entire circle, and they looked daggers at SHERMAN, who represented the Erie swindlers, as much as to say, "Answer that if you can." The Committee now talk as if they were going to report the bill without further parley. But the Erie lobbyists are prowling about and button-holing the members of the Committee at every convenient opportunity, and they may succeed in counteracting their virtuous resolve. *Apropos* of these lobbyists, your correspondent is asked to correct an error in a previous dispatch, in which it was stated that the Clerk of the House, two years ago, was victimized by the Erie Ring in the matter of a package of money which they gave him to distribute in the lobby, and which they represented to contain $60,000, when it only contained $10,000. The man reported to have been victimized was the Clerk of the House three years ago, instead of two, though the transaction occurred two years ago. The Clerk year before last was Mr. ARMSTRONG, the present Clerk, who has never been mixed up with Erie or any other lobby transaction.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee hold a meeting in Albany this afternoon, to fix the time for calling the Convention to nominate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and for such other business as the exigencies of the present demoralized Democracy may demand.

Maj.-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON was among the gentlemen admitted to the privileges of the floor today, and occupied the seat of Hon. W. M. ELY.

S.

The Charter and Its Prospects—Opposition Developed—Contested Seats—The Sectarian School Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs held a meeting this afternoon and agreed to report the charter on Monday night next, and make it the special order for Tuesday or Wednesday. The friends of the charter claim they will have from twenty-five to thirty votes for it in the Senate, but its opponents deny this, and say it will not get the seventeen necessary to carry it, unless it is amended. The only chance for the charter is in putting it through as it stands, for if amendments are once commenced there will be no end to them, and it would have to go back to the Assembly for concurrence, where it might meet a different fate from that of yesterday. Mr. GREEN, of the Central Park Commission, arrived here to-night, and expresses himself in opposition to the clause abolishing that Commission. Several other leading men, of both parties, are also here, working against the charter in its present shape, and the fact that it was not reported today and made the special order for to-morrow, according to the original programme, indicates that its friends are encountering obstacles they did not anticipate.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Assembly this evening received from the Committee of Privileges and Elections several reports in contested seat cases, all of which were adopted; but the case of GOODRICH *vs.* JONES, in which the proof is clear and positive in favor of the Republican contestant, was not reported, and has not even been considered by the Committee. A petition from Mr. GOODRICH exposing the partisan neglect of the Committee in refusing to take up his case was presented by Mr. MITCHELL, and read to the House. The Committee were unable to answer its allegations, but the Chairman, Mr. NELSON, of Rockland, entertained the House for half an hour with a speech filled with bar-room anecdotes, which his fellow-Democrats were kind enough to accept as a valid excuse for his gross neglect of duty.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Assembly Railroad Committee reported the Arcade bill unanimously, without amendments. The minority report against the bill abolishing the Sectarian School law was presented and ordered to be printed. The bill will be made the special order for some evening next week.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Democratic State Central Committee met today at the Delavan House, SAMUEL J. TILDEN acting as Chairman and WILLIAM CASSIDY as Secretary. It was resolved to call a Convention to nominate Judges of Appeals on the 21st of April, unless the time named for the election in the Judiciary act (May 17) should be fixed at a later day, in which case a committee, consisting of S. J. Tilden, William Cassidy, Peter B. Sweeny, Isaac McConihe, and Samuel North, were appointed to name the day of meeting. Rochester was named as the place of holding the Convention, and also the Convention of next Fall. The proceedings of the committee indicate the utmost harmony of sentiment.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut and Rhode Island to Vote Next Week—The Tickets.

The second important State election of the year occurs on Monday next, April 4, when Connecticut will choose its Governor and other State officers, its Senate consisting of twenty-one members, and its House of Representatives consisting of 238 members. The nominations of the two parties for the principal offices are now complete. The nominations for State officers are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
Lieut.-Gov.	Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
Sec. of State	Hiram Appelman.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
Controller	James W. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.

All the Republican nominees for State offices, except Mr. TYLER, are the present incumbents. The complete nominations for the State Senate are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Rowland Swift.	Elisha Johnson.
2.	Wm. S. Goslee.	Hosmer P. Stedman.
3.	Elisur H. Eno.	Chauncey Goodrich.
4.	George H. Watrous.	Lucian W. Sperry.
5.	Israel Holmes.	William Brown.
6.	Sereno H. Scranton.	Augustus C. Markham.
7.	Amos B. Taylor.	Abiel Converse.
8.	Edward Harland.	Erastus F. Hewitt.
9.	Henry Williams.	Austin O. Gallup.
10.	Frederick J. Beardsley.	Legrand G. Beers.
11.	Alvah S. Pierce.	James Sanford.
12.	H. W. R. Hoyt.	Elbert A. Woodward.
13.	Ira G. Briggs.	Ralph W. Robinson.
14.	Joseph D. Barrows.	Edwin A. Buck.
15.	Henry S. Barbour.	William Deming.
16.	N. Taylor Baldwin.	Owen B. King.
17.	James A. Bierce.	Victory C. Beers.
18.	John M Douglas.	Alfred Hubbard.
19.	Charles L. Griswold.	John C. Bushnell.
20.	Samuel E. Fairfield.	Eliab A. Converse.
21.	Madison Woodward.	Wm. H. Yeomans.

Last year the Senate consisted of 13 Republicans and 8 Democrats; the House of Representatives of 134 Republicans and 103 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 36. The vote for State officers in 1869 resulted as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	45,493	44,470
Lieutenant-Governor	45,724	44,407
Secretary of State	45,723	44,899
Treasurer	45,729	44,908
Controller	45,726	43,083

The vote, by counties, for Governor in 1869, was as follows:

Counties.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford	9,088	9,167
New-Haven	9,606	11,386
New-London	5,664	4,710
Fairfield	7,569	7,961
Litchfield	4,485	5,059
Windham	3,528	2,167
Middlesex	3,094	2,793
Tolland	2,459	1,839
Total	45,493	45,082

In previous years the State has voted with the following result:

	Republican.	Democratic.
1864—Governor	39,820	34,162
1864—President	44,691	42,285
1865—Governor	42,374	31,339
1866—Governor	43,974	43,433
1867—Governor	46,578	47,565
1868—Governor	48,777	50,541
1868—President	50,996	47,951
1869—Governor	45,493	45,082

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island follows Connecticut, its election for State officers and Legislature taking place on Wednesday, April 6. The nominations for State officers are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Seth Padelford.	Lyman Pierce.
Lieut.-Governor	Pardon W. Stevens.	Chas. R. Cutler.
Secretary of State	John R. Bartlett.	Wm. J. Miller.
Attorney-General	Willard Sayles.	George N. Bliss.
Treasurer	Samuel A. Parker.	Philip Rider.

The Legislature last year consisted of 27 Republicans and 6 Democrats; the House of Representatives of 61 Republicans and 11 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 7. The vote of the State for Governor in 1869 was as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Bristol County	693	297
Kent County	719	259
Newport County	828	196
Providence County	3,891	1,871
Washington County	1,239	767
Total	7,370	3,390

Mrs. Gaines' Claims.

We alluded some time since to the strange method in which certain citizens and papers of New-Orleans were again seeking to prejudice the claims of Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES, and to their utter lack of courtesy and justice. We notice that Mrs. GAINES has published in recent New-Orleans papers a card defending herself against these unwarranted and unpardonable attacks upon her character, in which, after recounting the ineffectual efforts made to induce her to sign unwittingly a paper containing mis-statements, she says: "My reliance has been and ever will be upon the protection and guidance of my Heavenly Father, who has sustained me through so many trials, and enabled me to possess and enjoy the esteem and good will of the most pure and refined in the land—worth more to me than all else—and hence I have had no occasion for 'confederates.' So far as my rights to property are concerned, I deem it unnecessary to open a discussion through newspapers or pamphlets, as the Courts of my country are all-sufficient to redress my grievances, and by their decision I am willing to abide."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31.—ALFRED L. GOODRICH, Captain of the steamer *D. D. Wilcox*, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. His body was found on the bed with a revolver in his hand. An envelope was found with the following upon it: "Good-by all. ALF."....WILCOS BROTHERS' store was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $5,000 worth of silks.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31.—The Directors of the Central National Bank have determined to wind up the business of the concern and consolidate with the First National Bank, with a capital of $1,500,000.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The bark *Cricket*, of this port, wrecked off Cape Charles, is a total loss. She had 5,126 bags of coffee from Rio de Janeiro. The cargo is insured. The Captain and crew were saved....LEWIS COLLINS, (colored,) who was sentenced to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of ELISHA BANKS, (colored,) has been reprieved by the Governor to May 13.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—Legal proceedings were to-day instituted by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to regain possession of their road in Dutchess County.

HAYTI.

Election and Inauguration of Gen. Saget as President.

Sketch of the New Executive—A United States Consul Seized as Hostage—Consul Philips' Designs on Cuba—Claims Against the Salnave Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

NISSAGE SAGET, General of Division, has been declared President elect of Hayti by the National Assembly for the term of four years, to expire on May 15, 1874, and in consequence of the state of national affairs he is to take his seat at once. A decree to this effect was published in the *Moniteur*, the Government official organ, on the 19th inst., and is signed by DUPONT, President, and LA GROIX, Vice-President of the National Assembly.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration ceremonies took place on Sunday, the 20th. The exercises commenced in the morning at 4 o'clock by the gathering of the the General Assembly. At 6 o'clock the troops took up their position at the palace, with two batteries of artillery. At 8 the officials of the Government assembled at the palace, and at 9 the President elect, escorted by Provisional Vice-president DOMINGUE and general officers, aid-de-camps, &c., arrived. A salute was then fired, and a deputation from the Legislature waited upon SAGET. An address was made by the President of the Senate, and at its close another salute of one hundred guns was fired. A procession was then formed with a detachment of cavalry at the head, followed by a Government band, the scholars of the national schools with their teachers, the employes of the different departments and all the officials of the Government, and the President elect between the Vice-President and the President of the National Assembly, and marched to the church where a *Te Deum* was chanted, and a salute of seventeen guns fired. These ceremonies being over the procession reurned to the palace.

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT SAGET.

The antecedents of President SAGET are such as to justify the hope that his Government will be distinguished by an enlightened and liberal policy. In the first place he has inherited liberal Republican views from his father, who was one of the Generals of the war of independence, by which Hayti threw off the yoke of France. The elder SAGET resided in the northern part of Hayti, where his son, the present Gen. NISSAGE SAGET, was born. When CHRISTOPHE separated from the western and southern portions of Hayti, in order to erect an absolute monarchy in the north, the father of the present President of Hayti removed to the west, to give his co-operation to the republic under President PETION, under whose Government he was a Senator. But in 1816, when the Constitution of 1806 was modified, and PETION was made President for life, the stanch old republican withdrew immediately from the Senate and from public life, not being willing to give his concurrence to such an absolute change. Gen. NISSAGE SAGET has always been known to partake of the liberal republican views of his father. And SOULOUQUE was so fully aware of this, that, although he could not convict SAGET of any attempt at conspiracy against him, his very republicanism alarmed him, and when by his (SOULOUQUE'S) usurpation of Imperial rights he succeeded in changing entirely the Constitution of his country, he thought it expedient to make a prisoner of Gen. SAGET during the whole of his reign of eleven years. When GEFFRARD resigned the Presidency, in 1867, the Senate elected Gen. NISSAGE President under the Constitution of 1846. But as the clause which gave the President a life tenure of that office had not been expunged from the Constitution, he declined to accept the place, and recommended the organization of a Provisional Government to administer affairs until the people had time to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and to draw up a new Constitution with important republican modifications, and then to elect a President in accordance with its provisions. His counsels prevailed, and a Provisional Government was organized, of which he was made President. A popular election was then held for delegates; a Constitutional Convention formed, and a new Constitution adopted, under which SALNAVE was elected President for four years, and before whom Gen. SAGET retired into private life, pledging to the new President all constitutional obedience. He kept his promise, and only drew his sword against SALNAVE when the latter trampled on the Constitution which he had sworn to support. President SAGET is nearly seventy years of age, and, although not a man of remarkable intellectual ability, he is endowed with a fair share of good sense, and is of a very humane disposition.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL IN BONDAGE.

Gen. BRICE, who was sent to Des Abricots to quell the rebellion some few days since, thought it advisable to send a white man to confer with the Picquets in relation to a settlement of the war question, and by his request, Mr. WIENER, United States Consul at Jerimie, accepted the mission; but on his arrival at the headquarters of the rebel General, DELGRCE JACQUET, who was outlawed in the amnesty proclamation of the Government, he was seized and held as a hostage for the safety of the life of JACQUET, and at last accounts he was still a prisoner.

The Government, acting upon the principles of equity and justice which were proclaimed by the Revolution, have issued a decree providing for the adjustment of all debts of the late Government which have been legally contracted for the usual Government expenses, but all claims which are made in excess of 20 per cent. over the market price for any article furnished will be reduced to that rate. A commission of nine citizens has been appointed to investigate the claims and report upon them. They are to report in detail, from time to time, of the progress of their work and decide on the proper amounts due such claimants. Fifteen days are allowed to present claims from creditors residing in this City, and thirty days to those in other places, and all claims not presented during this time will not be considered. All parties detected in presenting fraudulent accounts, together with their accomplices, will be punished to the extent of the law.

MISCELLANEOUS—CONSUL PHILLIPS.

Everything is quiet here. The pickets are still before Aux Cayes. Hon. STEPHEN PRESTON, Minister to Washington, sails today with his family for your port by the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*. Consul PHILLIPS, who was forced to fly from St. Jago de Cuba to Jamaica, has arrived here on his way to San Domingo to seek, as he says, "a United States war vessel to take him back to St. Jago and protect his life and property from the acts of the Spanish volunteers, whose threats caused him to leave that place."

The Loss of the British Steam-ship Connaught.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

A few days ago you copied from the NEW-YORK TIMES a description of a number of marine disasters on the Atlantic Ocean. No mention was made of the British steam-ship *Connaught*, Capt. LEITCH, burnt at sea in 1860, and passengers and crew (590) saved by Capt. JOHN WILSON, of brig *Mina Schaffer*, of New-Orleans, and carried into Boston. It was blowing heavy; Capt. WILSON made a hawser fast to the stern of the burning vessel, and received every living soul on board. The newspapers of this country and of Europe were full of praise for the heroic conduct of Capt. WILSON. The British Government forwarded to the State Department at Washington a gold pocket chronometer to be presented in the name of that Government to Capt. WILSON. It was worn by some one connected with the State Department, and after much trouble, was informally presented to Capt. WILSON, in 1868, who was obliged to have it repaired and cleaned before it was fit for use.

The passengers presented him with a set of silver and some other valuable token of respect, which he now has. The insurance companies of New-York raised $3,000 to present to him, and a Mr. FRANKLIN was deputed to see that Capt. WILSON received it. The war broke out about this time, and Capt. WILSON being in sympathy with the South, the money was withheld. Capt. WILSON, from ill health, for a long time has been unable to follow his profession, and has, like many others, become reduced in circumstances. The $3,000 is his property, and the insurance companies which were instrumental in getting up the subscription, to reimburse him for moneys out, should see that the fund placed in the hands of Mr. FRANKLIN be forwarded to Capt. WILSON.

ECH[illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chinese John Smith is AH GEE.

The people of Connecticut are expected to fast on Friday, April 15.

A resident of Kentucky is 115 years old. He is an orphan.

TARO KUSAKABE is the first Japanese Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers College.

It is proposed to make the scientific course at Rutgers College four years, instead of three.

A Pennsylvania paper publishes an article on strategy in public robbery. Strategy is good, and it includes heavy charges.

Don't try to fool anybody today, and if anybody tries to fool you and succeeds, get angry.

The Rhode Island Legislature has postponed the Prohibitory Liquor law to the next session.

There is a gas company in a New-England town which declares a "semi-annual dividend" once in seven years.

If anybody tells you today that the workmen have discovered a huge cave in City Hall Park, tell him it is a mere cell.

Be cautious how you accept invitations to dine out today, unless you know the handwriting.

State Auditor DUGALD STEWART, of Vermont, died of congestion of the lungs at his residence in Middlebury on Wednesday morning.

Canadian papers say that American buyers are scouring that country for horses, to be brought to this insatiable market.

A negro woman in Virginia made herself a widow by killing her husband with a flat-iron as he lay peacefully sleeping on Monday morning.

A Boston paper publishes a column on LEIGH HUNT. It does not mention Gen. GRANT, although he once turned his columns on a Lee hunt, and brought down the game.

Several officers of the Royal Artillery, and also of other British regiments now in Canada, were proceeding to England in the *City of Boston*.

Fifty-three brutal men have during the past twelve months learned that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was not organized in vain.

A Portland paper reports that a gentleman is soon to become a member of a Massachusetts family "through the consanguinity of marriage."

Half the country papers will narrate today, with much pathos, how terribly Timothy Hay was mangled yesterday by being caught in a hay-cutter. It's a new joke every year.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of the Border Raid bill as a slimy dragon, and rejoices that the monster was slain in the Pennsylvania House on Wednesday.

If you see a well-filled pocket-book lying temptingly upon the sidewalk today, attempt to to pick it up. It will give several small boys the coveted opportunity to laugh.

The Toronto *Leader* can't see that EYRE committed any wrong at all. He waited, it says, "for over five minutes" for signals of distress from the *Oneida*, but saw and heard none.

If your jovial friend tells you today there is something on your back, do not believe him; but if he tells you there is nothing there, take it for granted that there is more than there ought to be and—take off your coat.

An English resident of Philadelphia suggests that the British people and Englishmen in this country raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men lost by the sinking of the *Oneida*.

To learn who really needed work, the San Francisco Park Commissioners offered to employ men at a price lower than the market rate, and over 1,000 men at once applied for work at the rate named—$2 per day.

A Pennsylvania editor rejects an advertisement sent him by an Indiana lawyer on the condition that he should take his pay in divorces, saying, however, that he does so because he is a batchelor and the proposition is "scandalously premature."

The late S. P. BARCROFT, a weathy citizen of Philadelphia, bequeathed $5,000 to the Episcopal Hospital of that city, $3,000 to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and $2,000 to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

LAWRENCE DOYLE, who has been in the Maine State Prison since May, 1864, under sentence of death for the murder of a little girl, under peculiarly horrible circumstances, died on Friday last. To the last he stoutly maintained his entire innocence of the crime.

A Philadelphia man, crazy as a loon, has applied to the Mayor to pay him $1,000,000, alleged to be now due, for mutual adjustment and satisfaction between him, the said Philadelphia man, the Government of the United States, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church and the Jewish Church.

Seven of the sixteen members of the Walker Republican Executive Committee of Virginia have signed a paper opposing any attempt at union with the Wells party, as an unprincipled desertion of the men and the measures which succeeded in the elections of the 6th of July last.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says that at the time of the Southampton insurrection, when Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS was a child, he was saved from a violent death by his elder sister, who, escaping from their dwelling, carried him in her arms to the woods, just in time to rescue him from the avenging furies led by NAT. TURNER, who spared neither age nor sex.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that ever since the termination of the war the mind of Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been unsettled, but during the last two years it has been completely unhinged. The once great orator, unequaled advocate, accomplished jurist and scholar, dwindled into a helpless and hopeless imbecile, and passed the last two years of his life in the most frivolous and imbecile manifestations of the complete overthrow of his once magnificent powers.

Through some strange freak a Pennsylvania woman, while away from home, sent a dispatch, signed with a fictitious name, to her son, saying that she was dead, and he must come for the body. He made arrangements for the funeral, went, found her alive, and brought her back. Mourning was changed to joy, all present screaming, dancing, crying and laughing in concert. The grave was filled up and the undertaker dismissed, and there was a flood of indignation poured out against the wicked perpetrator of the terrible joke, the woman herself referring to the heartless transaction with tears in her eyes.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 22, 1870: New-York—Mrs. E. C. Livermore, R. S. See, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Dr. C. D. Smith, George Merrill, A. A. Selover and family, Miss H. M. Arms, H. G. Ward, William Young, William B. Lang, Miss Fanny Lang, G. Shepard Page, D. N. Barney, wife and daughters. Boston—W. Whitney Lewis, Mrs. E. T. Eldredge, Miss E. T. Welch, J. T. Welch, Mrs. John Mixer, Geo. C. Shattuck, F. A. Turner. Cleveland—Miss Payne. Baltimore—P. F. Schliecker. St. Louis—James Archer. Rochester—Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bromley, C. P. Bromley. Philadelphia—Dr. H. D. Bennett. Brooklyn—D. N. Furbish. Hartford—R. C. White. Memphis—J. T. Robeson. Chicago—Miss Gurnee. Buffalo—J. Arthur Hinchley. Yonkers—J. Foster Jenkins and family. United States Navy—F. J. Painter. Kidderminster—John Lewis.

A National Prison Congress.

The Springfield *Republican* announces that the National Prison Congress at Cincinnati will meet on the 20th of September next, and continue in session eight days. Governors of States, wardens and inspectors of prisons, superintendents and directors of reformatories, physicians and chaplains of these establishments, boards of charities and all such persons having an official interest in the matter are invited to be present. The Canadian authorities will be asked take part, and members of the legations of the South American Republics will also be invited. It will discuss nearly all the important topics of prison discipline, the management of reformatories and the prevention of crime. Several of the papers will be written by European authorities on these topics, and some foreign delegates will probably be in attendance. Dr. WICHERN, of the famous Reform-school at Hamburg, who is coming to America to attend the World's Convention of the Evangelical Alliance, will attend the congress. This congress is preliminary to an international congress, on the same subject, to be held in London in 1871 or 1872, for which preparations are already making.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Argument of Mr. Medill in Behalf of the National Banks.

The following is an abstract of the argument by Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, before the Ways and Means Committee, in behalf of the national banks, to which reference was made in our Washington dispatches of yesterday:

Mr. MEDILL began by saying that he was interested chiefly as to how the bill would affect the business interests of this country. The object of the Secretary of the Treasury in the seventh and eighth sections of the bill seemed to be to save some four millions of interest on the national bonds held by the banks; that if he failed in that object, and at the same time produced a financial crisis in the country, he would be guilty of a blunder; that the Administration would be held responsible for it, and no man could say with certainty that the business of the country might not suffer one hundred times as much as the Government expected to save by its proposed coercion of the banks. He then said he would examine the bill from a common sense and business stand-point, and not go in a criticism as bankers might of all its details. In the first place, the bill commanded the banks to surrender twenty-five per cent. of their income on their bonds. It was not left voluntary with them, not optional. It was mandatory under the pains and penalties of forfeiture of their banking privilege. It was legal coercion. In the second place, the bill demanded that the existing banks should retire one-ninth of their whole circulation, amounting in the aggregate to more than thirty millions of dollars, or that they should put up securities to the amount of over forty millions of dollars to save their present circulation. Thirdly, the bill demanded that they should surrender their present five-twenty bonds, and accept of inferior bonds drawing but four and a half per cent. on an average; and that all this was to be in the form of a command. No other portion of the public creditors were treated in the same way by the bill. The holders of national bonds pledged for the security of bank notes, were alone singled out, and attempted to be coerced and dragooned into compliance with the arbitrary command of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MEDILL stated further that in his opinion this was not the road that led to specie resumption now or hereafter; that it was not the road to financial prosperity, and not the road that led to such an increased confidence in the good faith, honor, integrity and responsibility of the Government as would induce foreign or American capitalists to subscribe for the new bonds drawing four or four and a half per cent. interest at par. The market value of the public securities depended upon public influence in the honor, good faith and responsibility of the Government, and where those were wanting, in whole or in part, the bonds of such Government were at a discount to the extent that such confidence was wanting. A blow struck at the banks of the United States of this unprecedented description, would alarm every holder of every bond of the Government, and would alarm every capitalist at home or abroad who had any thought of investing in Government bonds. They would say that, if the Government would violate its faith with the banks for the purpose of the petty game that was said to be at stake, if it would only carry out this one precedent it would violate faith with all other public creditors, and consequently the Funding bill would prove a complete abortion except to the extent that the banks were compelled by pains and penalties to comply with its requisitions. The Secretary of the Treasury seemed to have overlooked very important facts in framing his bill, and in proposing to make this raid on the banks; that within the last twelve months gold had fallen from 140 to 111, and as a consequence all the personal property of the United States of every description, including the agricultural products of the West, and of the South, imports from abroad and all manufactured articles of the United States which had been bought and sold on a falling market; that whatever price the merchant obtained for any of his goods he was compelled to sell for a lower price than when he paid; that the shrinkage value in the selling value of mercantile property during the past year had not been less than eighteen per cent., which represented a loss of profits, or expected profits, of $360,000,000, being as great a source as all the capital invested in the national banks; that the whole mercantile community of the United States were more or less crippled, and had consumed during the past year a large amount of their previous earnings. Not since 1862 have the business classes been so dependent upon the banks. The banks all over the United States and more especially in the West, where they are not so numerous as in the East, were extended to their utmost limits under their authority in aiding the business community under this depression of prices. Every bank was holding up and helping along the merchants to its utmost powers. In the City of Chicago alone, where they had but a limited banking capacity banks had extended aid to business men to the extent of fourteen millions of dollars, and the most they were doing was renewing the notes of business men and manufacturers and traders. Very little additional pressure would produce a financial rupture. A blow struck at the banking system that would cause the country banks to wind up, would have such an effect as would, perhaps, cause a banking crisis and a crash extending from one city to another until the whole United States was involved in it. Mr. MEDILL went on to say that he had no doubt whatever that the passage of the Funding bill unmodified, with the seventh and eighth sections retained, would have just that effect. He then inquired if, in the event of a financial revulsion over the United States, what influence it would have upon the revenues of the Government? Who could say to what extent it would destroy the revenue. Instead of receiving nearly four hundred millions it might be cut down to two hundred millions in the distress. Thousands and tens of thousands of business men would be ruined and bankrupt. Hundred of banks, both national and private, would fall in the common crash with their customers, and we might have repeated the same state of affairs that followed the issuing of the specie circulation during Gen. JACKSON'S last Administration, which first produced wide-spread ruin, and then a fearful overthrow of the Democratic Party. Like causes would produce like effects. Now, if this Administration shall adopt any financial scheme which will precipitate a financial crash upon the country, it would require no prophet to foretell the speedy and inevitable overthrow of the Republican Party; and what the country would receive as the effect of such a blunder would be, first bankruptcy, and, secondly, Democratic rule. From a Republican stand-point either of these evils would be such as could not be well atoned for in time. If he were a Democratic member of Congress, preferring the success of party to the prosperity of the country, he would support earnestly the retention of the seventh and eighth sections of the Funding bill, feeling certain that their adoption would totally overthrow the Republican Party. Mr. MEDILL then argued that the bill is a direct violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the Republican national platform of 1868, which laid down the doctrine that the only way to reduce the interest on the public debt was by so improving the public credit by acts of good faith as would increase the confidence of capitalists to that extent that they would be willing to take a lower rate of interest for their bonds. The Funding bill acted upon a precisely opposite hypothesis. It attempted by the short-cut coercion to accomplish what fall experience had shown could only be effected by voluntary action of capitalists; and therefore it was a blunder—and a blunder in finance was an unpardonable crime. He then went on to show by figures that it was against the interest of the national banks to continue business under the bill, simply because they could make more money as private banks. The utmost sum that could be made in the West under the bill was $84 of profit on a $1,000 of investment, after deducting taxes on circulation and loss on mutilated notes and express charges on currency; whereas any man could loan his money at simply ten per cent. and realize one hundred, and at the same time could escape all the other compulsory and penal clauses of the act. The inevitable effect of the passage of the bill would be to cause hundreds of the country banks and the banks in the smaller cities to withdraw from the business by selling their five-twenties to convert their banks into private shaving shops, and they could make two or three or four per cent. more interest than was possible as national banks, and escape, at the same time, the searching and annoying inquisition to which they were subjected under the national bank system. The Secretary of the Treasury seemed to overlook two circumstances in regard to national banks—first, that they were no longer making anything like their former profits; that the reserves were no longer kept in compound interest notes, but were lying idle in their vaults drawing no interest; that they were no longer Government depositories making a profit upon Government deposits; they were no longer making profits upon the sale, &c., of national bonds of any description. Since the great fall in the value of gold, their deposits were not increasing, but decreasing. They were carrying their debtors instead of their debtors aiding them. They were now meeting continual losses by reason of the failing of their debtors, wiping out of margins, and the bankruptcy of men who borrowed money from them. Henceforth the banks would be obliged to be content with the old-fashioned banking profits and even less. The national banks were more heavily taxed at this time than banking interests ever before were in the history of the United States. Having lost the profits on various privileges they once enjoyed by reason of a decision of the Supreme Court, they are liable to every species of State, municipal and local taxation. They are now paying to the Federal Government two and three-tenths per cent. on their entire capital, which left only three and seven-tenths per cent. on the five-twenty bond, or two and seven-tenths on the ten-forty bond. The Secretary of the Treasury now proposed to deduct one and a half per cent. more from the yield of their bonds, which would leave them but two and two-tenths per cent. on their five-twenties, and one and two-tenths profit on the ten-forty bonds. The State and municipal taxation of the national banks of the West at all events exceeded two per cent., and in several of the States, and in most of the cities it exceeded three per cent. This taxation wiped out all the remainder of their profit on their bonds. If section 7 of the Funding bill is adopted, it would be to their special interest to close their affairs and quit the business. Senator SHERMAN said, in his recent letter to the newspapers, that the private banks paid all the taxes. That might be true theoretically, but, as a matter of fact, it was wide of the truth. The private banks rarely returned all their capital. There was no public record of it, and they had the means of keeping untaxed Government bonds at the time Assessors made their calls, and thus escape taxation. It was fair to state that the private banks did not pay one-third as much taxes as the national banks. In conclusion, Mr. MEDILL urged that it was the true policy for Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury to pursue to strike out all the mandatory portions of sections 7 and 8 to provide for free banking, and do away with the objections to the present system of monopoly, a monopoly for which the banks were not responsible; to reduce the taxes on circulation one-half or more; to extend the 4½ bonds provided for in section 2 to fifty years, with the option at thirty years of making the four per cent. bonds a straight fifty or sixty year bond, without the option to give the present banks the right to exchange their five-twenties for ten-forties, with a half per cent. tax on their circulation, but not to coerce them into doing it. The next step to take would be to repeal from seventy-five to one hundred millions of taxes. He said, in conclusion, that no one wanted the national debt paid, except a few Government officers, and that it was folly to squeeze and bleed the people for the purpose. This was not a time for any financial experiment to try the forbearance of the people. What they wanted was a few more good wheat and cotton crops, which would help them. Everybody was out of humor on a falling market like the present. The true way was to help the people instead of saying to the banks "Stand and deliver, or lose your franchises."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Departure of Rodas—Aspect of Military Affairs—A Heavy Engagement—Future Movements—Wholesale Slaughter—The Cinco Villas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

Another change has taken place in the political aspect of affairs caused by the departure of Gen. RODAS for Puerto Principe on Sunday, the 20th inst. Gen. RODAS was accompanied by his usual staff, Secretary FERNANDEZ, and the well-known editor of the New-York *Cronista*, Mr. FERRER DE COUTO, who acted as the General of ordinance. The company of guides (volunteers) also accompanied the General. But the most remarkable person among all was Gen. NAPOLEON ARRANGO alias NAPOLEON IV., ex-insurgent and prime mover of the revolution in the Camaguey district, who had arrived the same morning from Puerto Principe and returned again with RODAS in the afternoon, in order, to use his own expression, "to see if his assistance and influence would be of any service in bringing peace back to the inhabitants of this island, and in enabling the well-thinking and honest Cubans to regenerate the country and destroy the immense number of bandits, who, under the guise of revolutionists, joined the Cuban forces, but were only plying their avocation of thieves and robbers." Whether RODAS will be successful in carrying out his intentions remains to be seen. It is stated that several of the principal leaders of the rebellion have signified their intention of surrendering to RODAS in person. This is probable, although not certain. It is positive, however, that no fighting man will surrender to VALMASEDA, whose reputation is too firmly established for even the most gullible negro to trust his promises.

THE WAR.

The last engagement of any consequence in the field, and one which appears to have been of more than usual importance, took place on the 11th inst. at Rio Abajo, on the road between Canto del Embariadero and Las Tunas, the scene of so many conflicts, and the only place where the Spaniards always acknowledge losses in killed and wounded. The Cubans were commanded by MODESTO DIAZ, a Dominican, aided by VIENTE GARCIA and Gen. FIGUENDO, and numbered about 1,200 men. The action lasted over four hours, the Cubans remaining masters of the field, owing to their great superiority in numbers, the Spanish force consisting of the remnants of the Matanzas battalion, with between 450 and 500 men; these were commanded by Col. QUESADA. On the 12th the action recommenced, the Spaniards merely acting on the defensive. On the 13th the Spaniards attempted to advance, but were rudely met by the Cuban forces, and compelled to take up their old camping-ground. On the morning of the 14th the Cubans, having been slightly reinforced, resolved to attack the Spaniards, and, if possible, exterminate them completely. The charge was made solid and compact; shot followed shot, and steel met steel. A hand to hand combat ensued, enduring over half an hour, some of the Spanish soldiers and also some Cubans performing feats of great valor. The voices of QUESADA, the Spanish commander and those of the Cuban leader could be heard plainly cheering their men, the leaders themselves at one time finding themselves face to face. The ammunition of the Spaniards was giving out, when QUESADA ordered his field-piece to be loaded with grapnel to the mouth and to be discharged into the thickest of the fight. He then charged the Cubans on the flank with about fifty men, when these, who supposed them to be the battalion of San Quintin, known to be on the way to relieve the Matanzas battalion retired, slowly and in good order, leaving their dead behind. An hour later the San Quintin battalion arrived with a supply of provisions and with horses to transport the wounded, the combined battalions reaching Canto del Embaradero on the morning of the 15th, being harassed along the entire route unto the very outposts at the Canto by the Cubans. The relative losses of both parties are estimated at ninety-five Spaniards killed and wounded and 193 Cubans killed and wounded. The Cubans took eleven and the Spaniards eight prisoners. This engagement, which may be considered a victory for the Spanish troops, owing to the great difference in numbers, has already been credited to VALMASEDA as another of his victories.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The forces of VALMASEDA from the Eastern Department will soon act in connection with the forces in the Camaguey region, commanded by GOYENECHE, holding the road from Neuvitas to Puerto Principe, and from Neuvitas to Guaimaro, leaving a distance of about thirty miles from Guaimaro to Las Tunas to be garrisoned by Spanish troops, it being intended to erect forts if the rainy season will allow it to be done. The Spanish troops in the Camaguey region appear to be at present about equal in numbers to those of the Cubans. The line from Bayamo to Guantanamo is free from rebel forces, but the spirit of revenge remains there, and many a Spaniard will yet pay with his life for the massacres and assassinations committed by VALMASEDA'S orders, or with his consent.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

A wholesale slaughter has been effected by the Cubans in the Eastern Department, by executing every officer, non-commissioned officer and private of the Spanish army then in their hands as a prisoner. A trial was had, and it was fully proven that these prisoners had tried to seduce away the Cuban soldiers and, in concert with some of them, to capture the leaders and deliver them up to PUELLO. The plot was discovered, the bearer of a dispatch to PUELLO having been captured on the road with a letter in his possession giving full particulars. The Cubans implicated in this attempt of counter-revolution were executed at the same time with the Spaniards. All this in revenge for the cruelties of BOET'S contra-guerrillas.

QUASIMODO.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth and Catholicism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Tuesday morning last I asked Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH for the page and volume of *Brownson's Review* in which he found the extract given in his letter published in the TIMES of last Sunday, and which he said he had read to his congregation. He has not answered my question. The extract is of such an extraordinary nature that I must once more call on him for the above information. Will Mr. HEPWORTH let us have the page and volume of *Brownson's Review* from which he "read that famous extract to his congregation?"

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870. A CATHOLIC.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Written Argument Submitted by the American Minister to the Court of Investigation.

The Yokohama correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* furnishes, as given below, the written argument of the American Minister, C. E. DE LONG, submitted to the Court during the investigation of the circumstances of the sinking of the *Oneida* by Capt. EYRE of the steamer *Bombay*:

To this Honorable Court:

I would state in regard to this case, and the propriety of my making an argument in it before this Court, as follows:

Rather than two Courts should sit to decide the issues that are now involved before this—each hearing but a part or one side of the evidence, and thus rendering decisions upon really *ex parte* evidence—I, in consultation with the American Consul here, and Her Majesty's Minister and Consul, concluded with all of them that it would be far more satisfactory to every one, including our respective Governments, and far more likely to be productive of an intelligent and just result of these matters, if the whole of this case, from the mouths of all witnesses, should be heard by one and the same Court—the representatives of both Great Britain and America to be present to see or assist in the management of the cause to the end that all material facts should be elicited, that exact justice might be done. Then, inasmuch as the preliminary steps had been taken to organize this Court, upon the application of DALZIEL, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it was concluded and agreed that we would here appear and hold such full and fair inquiry. I have appeared in this Court, not as counsel, but as Minister of the United States of America, taking such steps as I deem necessary, to the end of eliciting all of the facts necessary to enable the Administration of the Government I represent to fairly know and understand where rests the blame for the loss of the national property, and the lives of one hundred and twelve of our nation's gallant sons.

Her Majesty's representative, like myself, has also been constant in his attendance upon this trial, making such suggestions and proposing to the Court such questions during this examination as he deemed proper, but has been saved the necessity of making oral examination of witnesses by reason of the fact that the accused has been represented by counsel learned in law, besides his brother Captain in the same line, EDMONDS, and the agent of the Company, DALZIEL.

If the course of proceeding is without precedent, it is one that the British and American authorities here, both deemed wise, and for pursuing which they are responsible only to their respective Governments, although as far as I am concerned, this statement is made out of respect to public opinion.

Having diligently attended to this proceeding until all witnesses within my knowledge have been critically examined, and the truth ascertained as nearly as possible, I feel that I have proceeded as far as I may with propriety do, lest I may sink the Minister in the counselor.

While, therefore, I do not consider that I may with propriety engage in an argument of this cause, it may not be amiss for me to submit herewith a few general remarks.

This cause is one that naturally must attract, throughout Europe and America, much attention; and all of our proceedings and your Honor's judgment must necessarily be expected to be passed in review and critically discussed by the civilized world. In addition to this, the conclusions of this Court in this case must necessarily be regarded as a precedent of a leading character, at least by the two great nationalities here represented.

Hence, considering that your actions here must live after you, and that the greatest possible good or ill may be worked by your action, I feel safe in the assurance that you neither desire nor can you afford to do aught else than mete out by your judgment, unbending and rigorous justice; regardless alike of the nationality of the accused and his accusers, and also of the individual sympathy you may feel for him by whose negligence or error it may have been that this dire calamity has been wrought.

Viewed from this stand-point, the question of what may or may not be the consequences to the officers of the steamer *Bombay*, of your judgments in this action, sinks into utter insignificance beside the most important effects upon the maritime interests of England and America—and indeed of the civilized world—your action here must necessarily have.

That the steamer *Bombay*, on the night of the 28th of January, 1870, in the bay of Yedo, on a starlight, stormless night, in a deep water channel several miles in width, collided with the American man-of-war *Oneida*, causing her to sink in about twenty fathoms of water, and besides entailing her loss, also caused the untimely death of 112 men, is an historical fact.

That this steamer, of much superior tonnage to the *Oneida*—an iron vessel, with a crew of ninety-three men, and equipped with seven boats—after this collision stood on into port without lowering a boat, or changing her course, or making a signal, stands also admitted. That anchoring in a harbor surrounded by men-of-war of nearly all nations, and with the representatives of nearly all nations within easy communication, these officers saw proper to give no alarm during that entire night of what had occurred, but left the information of this most serious affair to reach those authorities by means of the efforts of survivors of the *Oneida*, and contenting themselves with simply mentioning the circumstance of collision having occurred, in such a manner as to give rise to no serious apprehension, and sending a similar message to the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, therewith connecting the quieting assurance that the *Bombay* had sustained no material damage.

That the *Bombay*, without any repairs, was able to, and did, on the following morning proceed to the scene of collision in safety, and return here, are also unquestionable facts in the case. These facts, taken in connection with the exhibit of the engineer's log of the *Bombay*, which, being entered up within a very few minutes after the collision, reads that about 6¼ o'clock of that day or evening, her engines were stopped, and that about nineteen minutes past six o'clock following, were started ahead again (which I take for granted will be by all unbiassed minds conclusive evidence of the length of the delay made by the *Bombay* at the time of the collision. Indeed, whether such action resulted in any actual stoppage of the headway of that steamer, which admittedly was proceeding before that time at the rate of seven and a half to eight and a half knots per hour, I leave to your honors to decide,) and that the *Oneida* was heard by the officers of the *Bombay* to hail that steamer, and which fact was at once reported to her commander, make up a sum of facts which alone must shock the sensibilities of mankind. Thus, leaving out of consideration in this case the question as to whether the *Bombay's* commanding officer saw the horrid rent in the *Oneida's* quarter that at least some of their subalterns and one passenger saw; whether they heard the repeated hail of the *Oneida's* officers or heard her whistle, or heard her guns, said to be so plainly heard by many others much further off, and in the same direction that the *Bombay* was from the *Oneida*, also setting aside as but the ebullition of fretfulness the remarks of her Captain to the effect that "he had cut the whole quarter off a Yankee frigate," and "that he had served her right well as he met her with her helm a starboard;" and also disregarding his refusal the next morning when requested by Her Majesty's senior naval officer of this station to proceed to the scene of the disaster to rescue any survivors that might be found, and his protest against obeying even the order of the agent of his Company so to do; this Court must find sufficiency of grave and accepted truths, upon which, in passing, you must solemnly impress the seal of your approval or condemnation, thereby, perhaps, committing at least one of the greatest maritime nations of the world to the policy marked out by your decision.

I quite agree with the idea that the object of all law is not vengeance—but justice; that punishments are inflicted, not that pain may be caused, but that wrongs, through fear of punishment, may be prevented. I ask nothing at your hands for vengeance sake or from ill-will to the accused. On the contrary, with you I would, and will, so far as it may be done, throw the mantle of charity over all that it can be made conscientiously to cover; but I would that international law—that bond of union of all nations, that has no origin but common consent and common custom; that has no common arbiter; that is, in fact, but a great national moral code—may not be made powerless to punish crimes and prevent wrongs of a nature such as this; which, if allowed, are liable at any time again to spread desolation and misery in numberless houses, beside seriously involving the amicable relations of Governments themselves.

With these hastily expressed views, without argument of evidence or weighing of disputed facts, to a British tribunal and to British justice I submit this cause for judgment.

Meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute.

Last evening the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute met at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, Prof. S. D. TILLMAN in the chair. The attendance was numerous, as usual. Mr. JONATHAN AMORY, of Boston, read a paper on "The Utilization of Fuel." In doing so, he explained the principles of construction of a puddling, smelting and heating furnace, which he has devised. It saves one-third in point of fuel, he claimed, and this is accomplished by keeping up a slow combustion of the fuel in one chamber or fire-box, or pot, and by conducting the resulting gases into the influence of curves, or another chamber, where meeting with reverberation in a generator, the "carbon oxide" or "carbon monoxid" generates at the top of the flame, "carbon dioxide" or carbonic acid gas. When the carbon dioxide, which alone escapes from the fire, at an increased temperature, reaches hot iron, or any incandescent mass, it is reconverted into carbon oxide, or combustible gas. This it does by its own gravity in its course through the furnace, and thus becomes even more fuel, and greatly increases the heat. The smoke and cinders are prevented, which is another safety for life, property and comfort, and is a considerable saving. We can, by the power of heating, take a smaller quantity of hot air, for a draft from over the deck, of a steamer, and so enabling us to close the front of fire-places, and, by the use of proper guards, making them water-proof as well as fire-proof; and also preventing the withdrawing the fire when an hour's more use of the engine might save all.

The reading of the paper was followed by a general discussion, after which the meeting adjourned.

The East River Bridge.

The excavations for the foundation of the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge at the foot of Fulton-street, proceed slowly but steadily. The caisson is to be retained in its present location at Greenpoint till two more courses of planking are added to it. It was intended to do this after it had been floated down to the permanent resting place, but the immense difficulty of preparing the bed of the river before sinking it has been the cause of pushing on the work where it lies. The difficulty of clearing a depth of eighteen feet of water in the space required by the caisson may be imagined, when it is stated that the bottom of the river at this point is an almost solid mass of embedded boulders, weighing from one all the way up to fourteen tons. A huge mass of stone, reaching quite up to the upper [illegible], after a good deal of labor, successfully disposed of. After the earth about it had been duly cleared away, the immense block was, by the divers, encircled with chains and without being lifted out of the water, in which case the difficulty of moving it would have, of course, immensely increased, it was safely removed beyond the end which has to be cleared. The bed of the caisson will probably be ready in about two weeks.

A PLEASANT "SEND OFF."

Complimentary Entertainment to Mr. James G. Bennett, Jr., Prior to His Departure for Europe.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club and a few invited guests assembled at Delmonico's last evening to compliment Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., Vice-Commodore of the Club, prior to his departure for Europe to contest in the *Sappho* with the English yacht *Cambria* in the ocean race which is to be sailed in July next.

The entertainment was given in pursuance of the following resolutions, passed at a general meeting of the Club held on March 24:

Resolved, That a Committee of the Club be hereby requested to call a meeting of the members for Thursday evening, March 3, at 7 o'clock P. M., at DELMONICO'S, for the purpose of paying their respects to Vice-Commodore BENNETT before his departure for Europe, to engage in the match with the yacht *Cambria*, to be sailed across the Atlantic in the month of July.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to superintend and arrange for a suitable dinner for the occasion, intended to testify to the Vice-Commodore the regard of the members and their appreciation of the zeal evinced by him in his continuous efforts to add to the nautical prestige of the Club.

The following were appointed on the committee: G. W. KIDD, J. S. DICKERSON, A. S. HATCH, EDWARD DODGE, FLETCHER WESTRAY.

The entertainment was strictly confined to members of the Club and its patrons. The room in which the dinner was given was appropriately festooned and ornamented with the squadron flags, and the ornaments on the table were emblematical of nautical life and very appropriate to the occasion. Commodore HENRY G. STEBBINS presided, and on his right sat vice-Commodore BENNETT, the guest of the evening. Among those present were Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Judges BLATCHFORD, WOODRUFF and BEDFORD, Dr. CARNOCHAN, Lieut.-Commander PIERSON, besides the members of the club, who generally attended.

After the cloth was removed, speeches were made in response to toasts by several of the gentlemen present, and the heartiest good-wishes were expressed for a safe journey across and a victorious return of their guest.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Further Examination in the Case of the Alleged Silk Smugglers—How Oaths are Administered by Deputy Collectors.

Mr. JOSEPH C. PERRY, a Custom-house broker, gave further testimony in the United States Commissioners' Office, yesterday, concerning the extensive smuggling frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by ISIDORE WOLF and MYRTIL MAY, two Broadway importers.

He averred that WOLF said to him that he expected to get money from AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.; did not know of his own knowledge that they had furnished him any; had never held any conversation with MARES about the interest AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. received for any advances; he remembered the seizure of sixteen cases of goods by Deputy Collector KIRK; the entries were wrong; he furnished KIRK the information which led to the seizure; the goods were assigned to ISIDORE, WOLF & CO.; he gave the invoices and entries to KIRK; the goods were subsequently condemned; there was no arrangement by which the goods were to be allowed to go by default; he was informed by MARES that he had had some brokerage done for him by H. C. CAMPBELL; he never entered goods irregularly for MARES; he made the entry dated Sept. 30, 1869, and it specified eight cases of wearing apparel; C. BLUMENTHAL was entered as the owner; he thought WOLF signed the affidavit in that name; he attested it; the oath was administered by walking up to the Deputy Collector, touching your hat, laying down the papers, and walking away; this was the customary practice; the entry purporting to have been made Dec. 17, 1869, and signed W. LEVY, was for four cases of cotton chemisettes; the name was signed by MAY; the entry dated Sept. 10, which purported to have been made by WM. MITCHELL, was for seven cases of cotton wearing apparel; the name was signed by MAY; he passed the entry and received $100 for the first three cases, and $50 for each additional case; he saw some of the cases opened at No. 473 Broadway; they contained silks, and he also believed some gloves and cotton laces; he received the pay for his services, and sometimes in checks; the checks show that he received some from WOLF and some from PAUL MARES; he received checks on the Stuyvesant bank signed ISIDORE WOLF & CO.; subsequently Deputy Collector PARK gave evidence in regard to the seizure of defendant's goods, and the frauds which were found to exist on comparing them with the invoices. Deputy Collector KIRK was also called as a witness, after which the case was adjourned.

At the conclusion of the case MARES was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of being implicated in the frauds.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 31, 1870:

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of First-street, 62 feet east of First-avenue, 20.10 by 40, basement and two stories, front brown stone; GEO. ROTHMAN, owner.

One factory, No. 46 Marion-street, 29 by 95, five stories, front brick and iron; WHATHEREAD & CHEREVOY, owners.

One office, north side of Sixty-fourth-street, 155 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 24 by 12, two stories, front corrugated iron; HENRY BRUIGES, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-third-street, 25 by 62, three stories; R. A. CARY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of Fortieth-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 51, four stories; M. CARROLL and J. DOWLING, owners.

One second-class dwelling, No. 690 Third-avenue, 16 by 45, four stories; CHARLES H. JACOBUS, owner.

One tenement-house, east side of Seventh-avenue, 50 feet north of Seventeenth-street, 26 by 48, five stories; MARY MCCANN, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 73 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 26 by 41, four stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 323 East Twenty-sixth-street, 25 by 54, cellar and five stories; J. FLACCUS and WM. KUNTZ, owners.

One tenement house, south-east corner of Houston and Norfolk streets, 18.9 by 75, five stories; JOHN ROESCH, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-west corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue C, one 22 by 63, two 25 by 56, five stories; A. DOOPER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, 24.8 by 60, four stories; N. J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenements, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 55 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 18 by 27, three stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 264 Bowery, 17 by 70, four stories; JACOB FREIDLANDER, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 51 Bayard-street, 25 by 62, five stories; CHARLES RUGAN, owner.

One store and tenements, No. 327 Seventh-avenue, 21 by 50, basement and four stories; GEORGE BERY, owner.

One shop and tenements, north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 46, three stories; MARTIN KEOGLE, owner.

One store, No. 105 Christopher-street, 17 by 16, two stories; E. SCHWEDER, owner.

One mill, north-east corner of Hudson and Bank streets, 22 by 22, two stories; LEE & CO., owners.

One shop, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 40 feet east of Fourth avenue, 15 by 18 and 29, two stories; JOHN C. SANDMAN, owner.

One shop, south side of Fifty-second-street, 300 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 50, two stories; J. & W. WILLIAMS, owners.

One shop, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet west of First-avenue; WILLIAM P. PARSONS and J. DAVIDSON, owners.

One stable, south side of Twentieth-street, 93 feet west of Avenue A, 176 by 30, two stories; New-York Gaslight Company, owners.

One stable, No. 216 Eldridge-street, 21.7 by 42, two stories; J. B. HOYT & CO., owners.

One stable, north-west corner of Bank and Greenwich streets, 13 by 22, two stories; D. H. HELMS, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 16 by 40, two stories; DENNIS MAHONY, owner.

One stable, No. 42 Downing-street, (rear,) 29 by 14, two stories; R. L. PRIME, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Sixth-avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, 25 by 22, two stories; WILLIAM T. GARNER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	32
Miscellaneous fronts	3
Brick fronts	28
Frame buildings	1
First-class dwellings	2
Second-class dwellings	4
Tenement houses	4
Stores and tenements	9
Shops	3
Stables	5
Miscellaneous	5

Counterfeiting Revenue Stamps—Further Investigation of the Howard Case.

BENONA HOWARD'S alleged counterfeiting of one-cent revenue match stamps was the subject of further examination before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday.

Mr. JAMES NORRIS, salesman for W. JESSUP & SON, of John-street, on being shown the counterfeit metal plate containing HOWARD'S name, testified that it had been exposed to salt water, but that he was unable to say for how long a time.

Mr. BENJAMIN J. BLANKMAN said that he had been counsel for HOWARD since 1867; that he had heard HOWARD say that he wanted to sell and change his business, which was considered worth $100,000; that HOWARD had told him to write a note to JOHN RIPPON for the latter to pay his rent on the house which he occupied on Staten Island; that RIPPON subsequently said that he would pay HOWARD as soon as he could, besides stating that he had had a difficulty with the Government; that on a later occasion RIPPON represented that he had something valuable which he wanted to sell to HOWARD; that when reminded of his indebtedness to HOWARD, he replied that that was partly what he called for; that he claimed that if he could make a sale with HOWARD he might be able to pay his rent in that way; that he then left his (BLANKMAN'S) office without mentioning what he had for sale. Witness also deposed that HOWARD and himself met RIPPON in Greenwich, but that the latter did not say anything about any sale at that time; HOWARD afterward told him that RIPPON was a counterfeiter and a bad fellow, and that he didn't want anything to do with him; subsequently he heard through Mr. ERHARDT, of the existence of a plate in the possession of some man on Staten Island, for printing the Howard proprietary stamps; that he was told by ERHARDT that HOWARD had better [illegible]; HOWARD denied all knowledge of the plate when [illegible] about it; ERHARDT said RIPPON was — [illegible].

The examination will be continued today at 1 o'clock.

APRIL FOOL.

History of the Day—Its Observance by the Wise and Foolish of Ancient and Modern Times—Some Timely Hints to the Simple.

Today is April Fool's Day. We hasten to inform the people of this great City of the fact, and to put them on their guard at the earliest hour practicable. If any one is imposed upon before they have read the TIMES, it is because they have not a due sense of what should be the first duty of the day, and it serves them right. On this, of all the days of the year, wicked urchins think to play their godless pranks on wiser people with impunity, and the staid and serious will be tormented with a secret suspicion that every harmless inqury and well-meant suggestion is but the cover for a "heartless hoax." Those who are fastidious of their personal appearance upon the street may well look to their coat tails, not literally and continually, for that would make them more ridiculous than even a long, dragging kite's tail or a hideous hieroglyph in white chalk; but they may as well steel themselves against the jeers of every juvenile rabble that may chance to gather at their heels. Ladies will not be exempt, and perchance may find, as they come in from a delightful promenade, that they have been coming up Broadway with a senseless placard pinned to their blessed backs. A very foolish trick is this, but "boys will be boys," as some superlatively wise old aunt has said. Nor is this imbecile observance of this anniversary confined to the rapidly "rising generation." Older people have been known to make fools of themselves and of their friends at the same time by sending the latter off on some wild-goose chase or giving them a stone when they ask bread, or committing some other grievous offence against the rules of morals and of propriety.

But after all the celebration of one day in the year, in the name of all the fools, is not such a ridiculous custom. The fools form no inconsiderable part of the community, both now and in times past, and they are withal a very respectable portion of the body politic. They are addicted to comparatively few even of the small vices, and were hardly ever known to perpetrate a great crime. For instance, no fool was ever known to abstract large sums of money from the hard-earned treasures of his fellow-men on the pretence of applying it for the common weal, and then to use it in extravagance of his own. He is not responsible for unjust laws and oppression, nor will he ever be required to give an account of the abuses of place and power, and the ruin of great interests. He hath little to answer for, poor *non compos*; and, if he does little good in the world, he has therein greatly the advantage of those who do much harm.

And this grand anniversary of the first of April hath no contemptible antiquity. Did time serve for the necessary investigation, it might, doubtless, be shown to have existed at least ever since the flood of Noah. If we mistake not the prophet Haggai makes allusion to it in the third chapter of that, his sublime book, wherein he speaketh of the times and the seasons of the year, and the frequent allusion of Solomon to the fool shows that he was a personage not uncommon in that day, albeit not in very good repute with the wise King himself, and he surely must have had his day in the calendar along with the rest of the feast days. And, indeed, does not the proverbial philosopher of those ancient times make direct allusion to this anniversary, where, in the 29th verse of the 17th chapter of his Proverbs he saith: "The fool, indeed, hath his day and the simple man his season, but for the wicked they shall be cut off from all the year, and the time of their rejoicing shall not be known."

Among the pagan nations of antiquity, we find no trace of the observance of this day, although we have it on good authority that they sometimes worshiped gods wholly devoid of brains. It may be that their whole religion, which was accounted foolishness by the Jews, was but the observance of senseless holidays, and the playing of unmeaning tricks. The Greeks, who had so many gods and temples, never thought to consecrate even the smallest shrine to the Day of All Fools, although it is handed down by some antiquarians that they held an idiot in peculiar reverence, as do at this day the congregations of some modern Churches. HERODOTUS, in the tenth book of his incomparable history, in giving an account of the peculiar customs of the Abyssinians of the tenth century before Christ, is thought by some learned commentators to have referred to the observance of a holiday very similar to this. The Echthoni, he says, meaning thereby the aborigines of the country, were wont, on one particular day of the year, to go about among their friends, and, plucking them by the gown, to say, "Friend, thou hast lost thy wits; come and dine with me, and I will teach thee to find them again." With all deference to the commentators, we regard this interpretation as somewhat far-fetched.

These allusions to All Fool's Day in ancient writing, it will be seen, are somewhat vague, but it is certain that the custom of playing practical jokes on that day may boast a tolerble antiquity among modern nations. Just when it sprang up in England is unknown, but it came to this country with the staid and sober passengers of the *Mayflower*, and nowhere does it prevail more than in the quiet towns of New-England. Perhaps every one may not know the story of the "Wise Fools of Gotham," but everybody knows that no place in the world has a greater mixture of fools and wise men than our "Gotham" of today. Well, then, once upon a time King JOHN, the same that butchered young ARTHUR, and granted the *Magna Charta*, intended on one of his royal progresses to pass through the town of Gotham in Nottinghamshire. At that time there was a ridiculous custom that the course taken by the King must ever after remain open as a public way; but the Gothamites determined not to sacrifice their favorite meadows to the monarch's august footsteps, and so sent word that it was not safe to pass through that way. The hoax was exposed in the dispatches of the Associated Press next morning, and the King sent his high and mighty messengers to demand wherefore this had been thus, and the messengers found some of the people trying to drown eels in a little pond, others driving their teams upon the tops of the houses to shade a neighboring wood from the sun, and the rest engaged in equally interesting and profitable labors. Thereupon they conceived the whole population to be a set of fools and unworthy of His Majesty's wrath. Thus it was the Gothamites saved their meadows and their heads. They were not such fools as they were accounted; and we may say of her knick-namesake, as quaint old FULLER says of the Nottinghamshire village, "Gotham doth breed as wise people as any which causelessly laugh at their simplicity."

Imprisoned for One Year Without Trial.

A United States prisoner, named WILLIARD FERGUSON, charged with perjury, was released from Ludlow-street Jail by order of District-Attorney PIERREPONT yesterday, on giving bail in $2,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS to appear for trial. The accused was committed about a year ago under $20,000 bail for having, it was alleged, given false testimony in the McHenry trial. It is said that his arrest was determined on before he left the witness stand, and that Collector BAILEY appeared as complainant against him. Facts which have been recently laid before the District-Attorney induced the latter to consent to FERGUSON'S release on a less amount of bail by one-tenth part than was fixed at the time he was first held.

The Twelve Temptations in Court.

In the case of TISDALE *vs.* FOSTER, Mr. COLE, the partner of JAMES FISK, Jr., in matters pertaining to the Grand Opera House, was again up for examination yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge VAN BRUNT. The testimony showed that FOSTER, the defendant, with two others, had together an interest in the play called "The Twelve Temptations," to the extent of one half of the net profits of the representation, which, up to the 16th of February, the day on which the attachment was served, amounted to $9,500. The further examination was adjourned for one week at the request of the defendant's counsel.

Enoch Arden Come Home Again.

The defendant in the case of CANTRON *vs.* CANTRON was formerly the wife of a man named GOULD, who "went for a sodger," and he not returning with the other "boys in blue" at the close of the war, his wife assumed that he lay beneath the Southern sod, and forthwith took unto herself her present spouse, the plaintiff in this action. After several years of domestic bliss the former husband returned and claimed his wife, and the second husband brings this action for divorce. The cause was up in the Superior Court, Chambers, before Judge JONES, yesterday, on an interlocutory motion, and will be tried on a future day.

Meeting of Internal Revenue Assessors—Important Decision in Regard to Partnership Sales.

At the monthly meeting of the Assessors of the United States Internal Revenue, held yesterday, at the office of Assessor VAN WYCK, of the Fourth District, the only business of importance transacted was the reading of the following correspondence, which puts at rest a disputed question in reference to partnership sales:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1870.

SIR: When a member of a firm sells his individual interest in the partnership merchandise to another member or members of the same firm in the act of dissolution, who thereupon commence a fresh business either by themselves or in connection with a new partner or partners, is such a sale assessable and to be included as a sale of the old firm in their monthly return of sales? Although such a sale is only a sale of an interest, yet the question arises whether in law it is not a conjoint act of the firm going out of existence and a sale of their goods in bulk, and therefore assessable as such, as decided in letter to this office last year—pg. 132, vol. 9, Internal Revenue Record.

Respectfully, P. C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., that "When a member of a firm sells his undivided interest in the partnership merchandise to another member or members of the same firm, in the act of dissolution, who thereupon commence a fresh business by themselves or in connection with a new partner or partners," such a transaction should not be regarded as a sale within the meaning of the law, and hence is not required to be included in the aggregate of sales of such firm. This case it will be perceived is not the same as that referred to in the final clause of your letter.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District, New-York City, N. Y.

THE OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Alleged Burglars—A Detective Case Spoiled.

EDGAR DEIL, a resident of Yonkers and a prominent citizen, was arrested on Wednesday evening by Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, of the Central Office, on a charge of having in his possession a large quantity of United States bonds, forming a part of those stolen by burglars from the Ocean Bank of this City last Summer. The prisoner was induced to confess that he had had communication with those who had been negotiating the sale of Ocean Bank bonds, the product of the burglary committed in that institution, and that he was then expecting a further installment of $30,000. The arrest was made in the most secret manner, and the accused was placed in one of the strong rooms without the knowledge of the Chief Detective, Capt. KELSO, who was kept in the dark by his subordinates until yesterday forenoon. DEIL made a statement of his scheme of operations, for the better information of the detectives, and his presence at Police Headquarters was kept a profound secret. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken down town to his office in the neighborhood of Wall-street, being privately arraigned before Justice DOWLING while en route.

The plan of operations decided upon by Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL was to effect the arrest of the person who was to bring their stool-pigeon the $30,000 worth of bonds, and to this end they permitted DEIL to remain in seeming undisturbed possession of his office, in the hope that the larger bird would enter the trap with the bonds in his possession. Everything was progressing nicely, and the arrival of the "bond-holder" was momentarily expected, when the entire case was spoiled, much to the disgust of the sharp detectives. A young man entered the office, and informed the astonished officers that he was a newspaper reporter, and had been sent there to obtain the details of some robbery to the extent of $30,000. He also gave the name of the man already arrested, and evinced such knowledge of the case in its imperfect stage as convinced the detectives that some one had betrayed their movements. In this extremity the officers escorted DEIL back to the Tombs, where they were again astonished to find Ex-Judge STEWART awaiting their arrival to act as counsel for the prisoner. As one of the officers remarked, "it was discouraging" to find their case spoiled, and the question now is, who gave the information away. The effort to secure the unknown operator in stolen bonds will no doubt be now abandoned as useless. Justice DOWLING granted a temporary commitment for the prisoner, and the case so remains.

It is understood that the arrest of DEIL was made in consequence of certain developments made during the examination of the case of WM. OKELL, the broker, who is now under bail on a charge of complicity in the great Norwalk Bank burglary, when $160,000 worth of bonds and securities were stolen. OKELL formerly occupied an office under the Ocean Bank, at the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, and did so at the time of the burglary. Detective ELDER was in close attendance on the examination, and saw sufficient to convince his experienced mind that a new "lay" could be successfully followed in the Ocean Bank case. The fact that the detectives now find themselves over-reached and foiled, is owing to the fact that they were too secret in their movements, and did not have any confidence in those who necessarily must see that something important was in the wind. Further developments in this case will probably be made today.

The Amity-Street Robbery—The Prisoners Committed.

DANIEL RITNER and FRANCIS DEGAN, who are in custody, charged with robbery and felonious assault on JOSEPH A. JACKSON, No. 5 Amity-street, were arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice SCOTT, by Detective LYON, of the Tenth Precinct. The officer testified that he brought the prisoners to the Clermont House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, where Mr. JACKSON was present receiving medical treatment, on Wednesday, when the latter made a statement in connection with the assault. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 18th of March he was in his store when the prisoners entered. RITNER handed him a note which he was about to read, but he became suddenly insensible and consciousness did not return until he found himself where he now lies, and his head full of wounds inflicted with some weapon. A gold watch and chain, diamond pin, a gold match-box and a pocket-book, containing between one and two hundred dollars, were taken from him on that occasion. He had no hesitation in identifying the prisoners as the persons who were in this store at the time the assault was committed upon him. The officer added that he arrested the prisoners on Saturday last and discovered a gold watch and chain in the possession of DEGAN, which was identified by Mr. JACKSON as the one that was stolen from him. A certificate from Mr. JACKSON'S medical attendants was read stating that he was not yet sufficiently restored to attend to prosecute, and pending the result the prisoners were committed.

Annual Session of the Eastern German Conference.

The fifth annual session of the Eastern German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened in the Fortieth-street Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Bishop AMES, of Baltimore, presided.

The session was commenced with singing, prayer, and reading the Scriptures by Rev. HENRY KASTENDIACK, after which the Lord's Supper was administered to the members of the Conference and the congregation, and prayer was offered by the presiding officer. The Secretary of the last Conference, Rev. C. JOST, called the roll, when it appeared that twenty-seven members were present. Mr. JOST was reelected Secretary, and Rev. LOUIS WALLON Assistant Secretary.

The exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, and the majority and minority reports of the Book Committee, were read. A motion to dismiss the minority report was lost, and both reports were referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Conference finally adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock this morning.

Junior Exhibition at the New-York University.

The junior exhibition at the University of the City of New-York took place yesterday morning, at the chapel of the University, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The exercises comprised the following addresses: "The New Question," THEODORE T. BURNHAM; "The Philosophy of Invention," H. MORTON REED; "Social Condition of the American People," JAMES VAN BUSKIRK; "Holland and Spain in the Sixteenth Century," CHARLES A. HEXAMER; "Shadow and Sunshine," ABRAHAM S. ISAACS; "Patrick Henry," NATHANIEL R. HUNT, and "Society and the Criminal," by BORDEN O. BOWNE. The prize for the best speaker was an elegantly bound copy of the Bible. The addresses in general were remarkable for beauty of composition and elegance of delivery, and were deservedly applauded. The prize was awarded to Mr. BOWNE. EBEN'S orchestra furnished the music of the occasion.

The "Sheltering Arms" Bazaar—Great Preparations and Great Expectations.

There has been nothing that has taken such hold upon the religious and charitable public since the days of the Sanitary Fair, as the grand "Bazaar" which is to open in this City directly after Easter, in aid of the charitable institution known as the "Sheltering Arms." When the necessity of raising funds for this institution, "now only some five years in existence," was made known, a number of gentlemen met together and conceived the idea of holding a fair, or in other words, a grand Bazaar. They had no idea, however, of the enthusiasm that would spring up in all quarters. Offers of help have come from Brooklyn, Staten Island, New-Jersey, Westchester County, and elsewhere. All seem anxious to do something.

Meetings of the General and Executive Committees are held every Monday evening to give details of the work for the past week, and to dispose of such matters as may come before them. Most of the Episcopal Churches in the City, and many outside of it, are among themselves holding meetings and getting articles ready to supply tables to be looked after by themselves, while some are making articles to be sent in and placed for sale as the Executive Committee may elect.

It is purposed to inaugurate the enterprise by a grand concert at the Academy of Music on the evening of Easter Monday, April 18. This will most probably be given by well-known amateur vocalists and professional instrumentalists, and one of its aims will be to furnish a rare entertainment for the clergy and distinguished guests. On Tuesday, April 19, the opening at the rooms on Broadway, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, will take place. The music for the day is to be furnished by the Governor's Island Band. On alternate days the Fort Hamilton and Navy-yard bands will play, all three having kindly volunteered their services. In the evenings one of the City bands will discourse the finest selections of music. On the evenings of April 21 and 26 a number of ladies and gentlemen, residents of Brooklyn, will give amateur dramatic representations at

the Union League Club Hall, on the 29th. An amateur concert will be given at Dr. Ward's on Saturday evening, the 2d. The Beverd Musical Club will give a concert at Apollo Hall. Other kind proffers of assistance have been tendered and accepted, among them an offer from Mme. Mears to give an entertainment at her house some time in May. Brown, of Grace Church, has tendered his aid to be anywhere and in all places at one time.

During the continuance of the Bazaar a paper will be published daily, giving products from volunteer sources, and noting the events of the Fair by an eye-witness. Messrs. Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co. have volunteered to set the type and do the press-work of a thousand copies or more daily. Other parties will furnish the paper on which to print the *Bazaar*.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sentences Pronounced by Judge Gilbert—Three of the Offenders Sent to the Penitentiary.

Judge Gilbert resumed his seat as Presiding Justice on the Bench of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, to pronounce sentence on the parties already convicted of frauds in the late election. Before so doing Mr. Winchester Britton proceeded to say that after examination he did not agree with the District-Attorney in thinking that the statute of 1842 had any bearing on the cases in question. This statute was a distinct and separate provision, and it found no place in the revised statutes. He contended that the phraseology of this statute clearly bore that the penalties therein stated applied to the violation of any election law then existing, and not to any others that might thereafter be enacted. His objection might either be taken as a further motion for arrest of judgment or a motion in mitigation of sentence. He was proceeding to show the want of connection between the statute named and those of 1865-66, under which the convictions were obtained, when

Ex-Judge Moore said that by the Court's leave he would interrupt the remarks of counsel. He understood that these cases were to go up to the General Term. Various motions to quash, to arrest judgment, and what not, had been made in the course of these prosecutions. Would it not be better for counsel to reserve the present point, and let it go up along with the others? He was satisfied that the position taken up by Mr. Britton was untenable; but the entire objections had better, he thought, be presented together. After a short discussion

Mr. Britton agreed to the suggestion. He would simply state that in his opinion the only penalty which the Court had the power to enforce in these cases was a merely civil one, or, in other words, the confiscation of the wages earned by these men as canvassers of election.

Judge Gilbert then said: We have carefully considered these cases, and have now to pronounce as follows: In the case of James Buckley and Geo. M. Brown, to impose imprisonment in the County Jail for ten days. The indictment in this case charged them with neglecting to make returns of the canvass, but it was afterward shown on the motion for arrest of judgment that a return had, in point of fact, been made, though after some delay. We consider this as an extenuation of the offense, and have pronounced accordingly. In the case of Patrick Mahony the verdict of the jury establishes the fact that the returns were wilfully and fraudulently lost, or allowed to be stolen. In the case of Henry P. Mayo and Michael Hannon, the verdict of the jury establishes the fact of the votes being wilfully and fraudulently miscounted. These are offenses of the greatest enormity, and it would be a poor reflection of public sentiment were the Court to impose such a punishment as would indicate indifference to such offenses. We have carefully considered the testimony; and though in the case of Mayo and Hannon it is somewhat conflicting, the Court has no right to pass any other verdict than that which the jury has passed upon it. The sentence upon Mahoney will be thirty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and that upon Mayo and Hannon, imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three months.

With the exception of Justice Buckley, all the convicted parties were in Court.

Mr. Winchester Britton subsequently obtained, in Chambers, a stay of proceedings and made an appeal to the General Term, which was granted.

CAPT. ARTHUR HEARD FROM.

He is Found in Chicago—A Case of Aberration of Mind.

Something more than a week ago the mysterious disappearance of Capt. Jhon H. Arthur, formerly of Blue Point, L. I., but lately of Brooklyn, was noted in the Times. As he was extensively known and respected all along the Great South Bay Shore, and had many warm friends here and in Brooklyn, his disappearance caused the most serious concern. He was known to be a man of remarkably correct habits, and the fact that he had come to New-York on the day of his disappearance—the 3d of February—to collect money with which to secure a new sloop for his trade caused both relatives and friends to believe that he had been murdered and robbed.

Nothing more was heard of him from that day until a few days ago, notwithstanding the general newspaper notice of his absence and all the efforts of the Police and his numerous friends; and then only by a singular circumstance.

When in trade on the bay we have named, it was his custom to send to the *South Side Signal*, published near the residences of his many relatives on Long Island, a note of any occurrence of interest to Blue Point, on the bay, to which he attached a well-known *nom de plume*. Recently a paragraph was noticed in the journal named, in relation to some ship interest, to which his well-known signature was attached; but, excepting for the imprint on the letter-sheet and the post-mark on the envelope, nothing could have been known as to the locality to which the item referred.

This excited the strongest curiosity among all who knew him who saw it; the office of the journal was visited, and, fortunately, the manuscript letter was found, the handwriting of which was known to be his. The envelope was post-marked "Chicago," and thither his father-in-law went and found him alive, but still not in a desirable condition of mind. He was about the city precisely as if he had been here or at home, in search of a sloop, and, to all appearance, having no really distinct realization that he was not. His conversation, when questioned by his relative, was all to the effect that the loss of the sloop rendered it of immediate necessity that he should find another or lose all that he had. He was wroth at the seeming unfairness by which he had lost the sloop he had; spoke of responsibilities which must be met, but which could not unless he obtained the vessel to continue his work. His peculiar condition of mind considered, it has not been deemed wise to return him at present to what he imagines to have been the scene of his vast misfortune. Examination of his books, and subsequent inquiry here, shows that he had collected only a small sum of money, and owns several thousand dollars worth of real estate, beyond all claims against him. The facts in his case are clearly these: Sober and remarkably energetic in business, he seems to have obtained the idea that fortunes, when made at all, are made rapidly, and mainly through extraordinary physical exertion. To that he had applied himself constantly, without meeting the large fortune he sought; his fish-oil enterprise had proved a comparative failure, and the loss of his sloop, added to some difficulty in collecting the money he needed to secure another, overwrought his mind, and he is still, in imagination, almost within the grasp of the means by which to become suddenly rich.

McDonald, the Emigrant Swindler—Application for a Stay of Proceedings.

Ex-Judge Abram D. Russel, counsel for Patrick McDonald, who was convicted a few days since, and sentenced to five years in State Prison by Judge Bedford, for defrauding emigrants, yesterday applied to Judge Ingraham for a stay of proceedings, pending argument on a motion for a new trial on exceptions taken to the Judge's rulings at the trial, and to his charge. Judge Russel stated in connection with the application that the bill of exceptions had not yet been filed. Judge Ingraham said in reply, that it was unusual to grant a stay of proceedings before the bill of exceptions had been filed, but he would, nevertheless, take the papers, reserving his decision.

Revenue Reforms at Castle Garden—Measures for the Benefit of Emigrants.

Collector Grinnell is now preparing the details of certain reforms in the management of the Revenue Department at Castle Garden, which will be of great benefit, not only to the Government, but to the emigrants who arrive at this port.

It has been the custom heretofore to send all goods found in the baggage of emigrants, which were liable to duty, to the Appraiser's Department, where the duty would be assessed, and then the owner would be referred to the Collector's Department for collection. This necessarily involved delay, and sometimes of a serious nature, to the emigrant. While waiting for the appraisement of the goods, the emigrant would be at the mercy of boarding-house keepers, and when at last his goods were released, he might find himself destitute of means with which to comfortably prosecute his journey. The abuses under this system became so great that the Collector was determined to put a stop to them, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, is about to organize a department which shall have whole charge of the assessment and collection of duties from goods brought by emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. The new bureau will go into operation in about ten days, and will be under the charge of Mr. C. S. Tunis, who will be Superintendent of the Customs Department at Castle Garden. Under his direction emigrants having dutiable goods among their baggage will have them inspected, the duties assessed and collected on the spot, so that the emigrant may go on his way without further detention. When goods are found the duty on which amounts to more than one hundred dollars, the articles will be sent to the public stores for appraisement or seizure, as the case may be.

Mr. Grinnell hopes that under the change of Mr. Tunis many of the existing abuses may be corrected, and a reform be effected which will greatly conduce to the benefit of the emigrant, and, at the same time, increase the Government revenue.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Trial of McFarland on Monday Next—What the Prosecution Expects to Prove—Secrecy Maintained by the Prisoner's Counsel—Speculations About the Line of Defense.

Commencing on Monday next, the all-absorbing topic of interest in this City and elsewhere will be the great McFarland trial. At the time named Daniel McFarland will be arraigned before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Albert D. Richardson. The history of the lamentable tragedy, which occurred in the *Tribune* office on the evening of the 25th of November last, will then be brought up for legal investigation. Over 600 petit jurors have been summoned to attend the Court for the purpose of selecting the twelve men who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prosecution will be solely conducted by District-Attorney Garvin. It is expected that he will simply confine himself to the facts connected with the homicide and to the threatening language which McFarland is alleged to have used toward Richardson in conversation with other parties. It is also believed that he will endeavor to introduce evidence concerning the first attempt at taking Mr. Richardson's life in Amity-street. Several gentlemen from the *Tribune* office are among these subpœnaed to appear as witnesses, Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Sinclair and John F. Cleveland being among the number. The shooting itself will be described by Messrs. Daniel J. Frohman, Edward Carver, George King and David Watson, who are employed in the same office. Dr. Sayre, together with other physicians, who attended Mr. Richardson in his last hours, will be called to testify in regard to the post-mortem medical examination. It is probable Mrs. Richardson, formerly Mrs. McFarland, will also be called as a witness. At present she is living at Woodside, New-Jersey, in company with the deceased journalist's children. Police Captain Allaire, who caused the arrest of McFarland, will also be one of the witnesses.

Very little can be ascertained about the line of the defense. Messrs. John Graham, Charles S. Spencer and Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the prisoner, having pledged themselves to strict secrecy in the matter. Considerable money and mental labor have been expended by these lawyers in arranging the defense. It is thought that they will make the question of insanity, or frenzy, on the part of the prisoner at the time he committed the homicidal act of which he is indicted, one of the strong points in the case, and it is also said that they will claim that the deed was justifiable on the ground that an adulterous intimacy existed between Mr. Richardson and McFarland's wife. Hon. Horace Greeley, Vice-President Colfax, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Mr. Frothingham are reported to have received notice from the defence to be present as witnesses at the trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—DAY CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals' day calendar for April 1: Nos. 99, 9, 100, 102, 25, 103, 104, 40, 105, 106, 107, 108. There will be no further day calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
173	Despard vs. Churchill.	262	Peet vs. Vann Cott.
96	Gallaher vs. Gallaher.	236	Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.
230	Medgly vs. Osborn.	263	Froelich vs. Fernbacher.
249	Olney vs. Manning.		

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Pratt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
67	Duryea vs. Garrett et al.	152	Hawkins vs. Ennis.
82	House vs. McCormick.	164	Doherty vs. Stafford et al.
85	Sheridan vs. Worth.	254	Johnson vs. Friel, impleaded.
88	Sheridan vs. McCabe.	482	———

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 31.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lawrence et al *vs.* Goods; motion granted.

Heinman *vs.* Spencer; motion granted.

Kooney *vs.* Traner et al; complaint should be amended, &c.

Goodwin *vs.* McQuade; motion granted.

National Bank of Fairhaven *vs.* Davies; motion granted.

Beale *vs.* Rosenberg; motion granted requiring the plaintiff to make the charges in third count more definite and certain, and to separate them unless plaintiff agrees to strike out same with $10 costs.

Michael Doyle *vs.* Mary A. Doyle; motion to vacate injunction denied.

Doyle *vs.* Doyle; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Kearney *vs.* Butler; motion granted for commission.

Barling *vs.* Davies; motion granted.

Lafarge *vs.* Hoar; motion denied.

Whitney *vs.* O'Reilly; motion denied with leave to renew.

Levin *vs.* Greenfield; motion in each case denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Henry B. Tyler vs. *John D. Defrees.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action of ejectment brought by Tyler to recover real estate in Washington, which had been confiscated under the act of 1862. The judgment below was for Defrees, and the case comes here presenting the same questions raised in many similar cases which have preceded it, of the right of trial by jury in the confiscation proceedings, of the effect of a pardon on the rights of property in the person, &c. But in this case it is claimed that there was no trial by jury, as required in cases at common law, which these actions have been decided to be, but there were fatal defects in the proceedings, considered as a case in admiralty, under the statute. The decree of sale was made on the 29th of July, 1863, prior to the first Monday in August, on which last day the monition and attachment were returnable, so that the legal notice presented by the act was ignored, and the decree rendered without actual or constructive notice.

Of course such a sale is not judicial, it is insisted, but void to all intents, and in whatever way it may be presented to a Court as a muniment of title, as shown by many authorities. The libel did not show on its face that Tyler had not, within the prescribed time, after public warning and proclamation by the President, ceased to aid in the rebellion. Nor did the decree of condemnation find the essential fact that the property belonged to a person engaged in the rebellion.

Messrs. Brent and Merrick for plaintiff in error; Riddle and Phillips for defendant.

Joel C. Green, Donn Piatt et al. vs. *The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action of debt brought by the Government against Donn Piatt and six others, on the official bond of Green, as Pension Agent at Cincinnati, to recover a balance of about $10,000 claimed to be due by him. The bond was for $100,000. The defence was that the bond was obtained by fraud by persons acting on behalf of the Government and others in collusion with them, the fraud being representations that certain other persons were to become joint obligors who never became such—the defendants, induced by such statements, signing in blank. On the trial, offer was made to prove the allegations of the defence by the defendants themselves. The Court excludes the evidence as incompetent, because they were parties to the records, and the defense having nothing else to offer, the judgment was for the Government. The question here is: Was the evidence properly excluded? The defendants contend that it was not, and, that irrespective of the practice of the Federal Courts in adopting State laws in the administration of justice within their borders, the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, determines the question. A provision of that act is: "That in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witnesses on account of color, nor in civil actions, because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried." And, as Congress did not except the United States, it is claimed that this Court cannot make the exception. To do so would be to make the law and not to administer it. The Government contends that the act of Congress does not embrace parties defendants to a suit by the United States, a party plaintiff that cannot itself testify, and note the authority cited in Jones vs. United States, in the Court of Claims, that "the King is not bound by any act of Parliament, unless he be named therein by special and particular words." So it is said the act not specifically including the Government, it is excluded.

Charles Fox for plaintiff in error; Attorney-General Hoar and Assistant Attorney-General Field for Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

NATIONAL BANK CLERK—ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The United States vs. *William F. Veltman.*—This defendant, in October, 1869, was a clerk in the Fourth National Bank of this City, and is indicted for embezzling the funds of that institution while so employed. The indictment contained five counts. The first charges the defendant with misapplying a credit of the bank to the amount of $8,000, in its accounts with the First National Bank of Baltimore. The second count was a repetition of the first. The third count charges the defendant with embezzling, and the fourth with misapplying a credit of the bank to the amount of $7,000, and the fifth count charged him with making false and fraudulent entries in the books of the bank. The second count as being a repetition merely, the fourth failing to specify, and the fifth erroneously specifying the capacity in which the defendant was employed, were all stricken out, and the case went to trial on the first and third counts. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson strongly objected to striking out the fifth count, and stated that the case was intended to be a test case, concerning the liability of employes of national banks for making false entries in the bank books. He desired that the case might be reserved, to enable the prosecution to inspect the indictment. A jury, however, having been sworn the prosecution determined to proceed upon the first and third counts. After the opening for the Government it appearing that the prosecution were not prepared with the proper document to prove the incorporation of the bank, the case was adjourned to 11 A. M. today to enable them to be procured from Washington.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 30.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DIVORCE—ANOTHER DECISION ADVERSE TO THE "HOUSE PATENT."

Wetten vs. *Wetten.*—A motion was made in this case to confirm the report of the referee, Ex-Judge Leonard, granting a divorce against the defendant and in favor of his wife. It will be remembered, as already fully published in the Times, that the defendant obtained a decree of divorce against his first wife through the interposition of House, the patent divorce lawyer; that proceedings were instituted to set aside this decree for fraud, but which motion was denied by Judge Barnard. Subsequently, however, on further affidavits having been presented to Judge Barnard, showing perjury on the part of some of the witnesses used by the defendant in that case, the decree was set aside. This being done, the second wife and plaintiff in this action, brought suit for divorce on the ground of a former existing marriage by the defendant, at the time the marriage with her took place. The cause was referred to Ex-Judge Leonard as referee, who has now rendered his report in favor of the plaintiff, thus remitting him back to the arms of his first love, unless she should see fit to bring suit for divorce also, on the ground of the defendant having committed adultery with the second wife. Judge Ingraham took the papers, and reserved his decision.

THE STEMLER-M'GUIRE CONTROVERSY.

In the matter of the People ex rel John A. Stemler vs. *McGuire.*—This case involves a dispute between the parties as to the right to the Justiceship of the Seventh District Court in this City. As already fully published in the Times, several motions were made by defendant in relation to the pleadings of the plaintiff.

Judge Ingraham has rendered a decision granting the motion to compel plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

POSTPONEMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

In consequence of the engagement of Judge Tappen at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Westchester County, the adjourned session of the General Term, which was to be held in this city today, has been adjourned until Saturday, by which time it is expected that the trial of Burchardt will be concluded.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE VANDERBILT BRONZE IN COURT.

Locke & Morgan vs. *John H. Siemers.*—This case was before the Court this morning on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted ex-parte to plaintiffs against the defendant, restraining him from using, publishing and circulating photographic pictures of the Vanderbilt bronze and Hudson River Railroad Depot with marginal advertising. The Court decided in favor of defendant and dissolved the injunction.

John Corney for defendant; Alden J. Spooner for plaintiffs.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt.

Mary Ennis vs. *John H. Burtis.*—The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover $1,000 damages, sustained, as alleged, through the misrepresentations of the defendant in the sale of a house. From the testimony it appeared that the defendant put in the hands of one Mr. Buckel, a real estate agent, a certain house and lot, situate on Lafayette-avenue, near Reid, for sale, informing him at the same time that the house was filled in with brick, as Mr. Buckel testifies. This house was subsequently sold to the plaintiff with that understanding for the sum of $3,150, and it afterward turned out that only two of the walls were filled in. An expert in real estate transactions testified that there existed a difference of $300 in value of the house. The answer of the defendant is a general denial. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict tomorrow morning.

L. H. Dickerson for plaintiff; C. J. and C. Lowrey for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 31, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114¼
21,000 do	114⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, s3	109⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	108⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛
15,000 do	110
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅝
2,000 do	110¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	109
16,000 do	108¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	109¼
113,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, s3	109⅝
20,000 do	109⅝
10,000 do...b3	109⅝
100,000 do...s3	109½
15,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	112
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. s60	51
40,000 do	51⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s., n.	23
10,000 do	22⅛
1,000 do	22¾
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	84
10,000 do	83
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s n., April & Oct.	86⅛
2,000 Cal. 7s	111
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	92
6,000 Ohio 6s, '75	102
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s	46¾
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st	91
1,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs	92¼
2,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M	84⅝
4,000 A. & T.H. 2d Pf.	84
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M	92
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	81
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st	94¼
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	99
5,000 N. J. Cen. n. b.	49
2,000 Chi. & Alt., 1st.	102½
2,000 C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds	91
10,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M	84½
35,000 do	84¾
10,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M	60
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds	100
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, R.O.	59
10 Ocean Bank	90
35 Amer. Ex. Bank	114
6 Bank of Republic	117
10 Bank State of N.Y	107½
40 Del. & H. Canal	115¼
8 do	115¾
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	31¼
100 do...bet. call	31½
100 West. U. Tel	32¼
100 Quick. M....b30	10
200 do	10
100 Bruns. City L. Co	8½
100 Mariposa Pf.	13¼

10,000 Mar. T. 10s ctfs.	44
1400 Pacific Mail	37⅞
400 do	37⅞
20 do	37⅞
500 do...bet. call	37⅞
500 do	38
100 do	37⅞
1000 do...s3	37¾
500 do	37⅝
800 do	37¾
500 do	37½
400 do	37
100 Adams Ex....b30	61⅜
100 do	61¼
100 do	61
300 U. S. Ex. bet. call	47
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	19½
23 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92
400 do	92⅝
50 do	92¾
200 do...bet. call	92½
100 do	92¼
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	90⅛
10,000 do	90¼
2,461 do	89¾
10,000 do...bet. call	90
10,000 do	89⅞
300 Erie	25½
40 Erie Pref.	52
200 Harlem R.R. Pf.	144
3030 Reading	98
600 Clev. & Pitts.	99½
300 Lake S. & M. S.	88⅝
2000 do	88½
100 do...bet. call	88⅛
700 do	88¾
800 do	88¼
51 Ill. Cen. R.	142½
17 do	142
50 do	140½
1300 Chic. & N.W..b.c.	72¾
100 do	72⅝
100 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	84½
10 Panama R.	137
35 C., C., Cin. & I.R.	74¼
100 N. J. Cen. R.	103
200 do	102¾
100 do	102¾
100 do	102⅝
100 Chi. & R. I.	120
100 Mil. & St. P.	59¾
200 do	59⅞
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
200 do	74¼
200 do	74⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. b.c	45⅝
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74
200 Alt. & T. H.	40
100 Chi. & Alt. R.	111¾
100 do	111⅝
100 Ohio & Miss.	29¾
500 do	29⅝
16 N. Y. & N. H. R.	145
100 Morris & Essex	89¾
16 do	89⅞
6 New Jersey R.	127
500 Bos., H. & Erie R	3¼
100 H. & St. Jos. R.	106¼
100 C., C. & Ind. C.	18½
300 do	18⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$41,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅝
39,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅞
1,500 do	110¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	109¼
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109½
10,000 do	109⅝
3,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106½
127,000 do	106⅝
10,000 do...b3	106⅝
106,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	112
100,000 do...b3	112
$545,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅛
500 do...small	107¾
50,000 do	108⅜
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109½
90,000 do...s3	109½
50,000 do...s3	109⅝
10,000 do...b3	109⅝
45,000 do	109⅝
15,000 do	109¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109¾
2,000 do...c	109¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. b60	51¼
8,000 do	51⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s	93
10,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	71
40,000 Ala. St. 8s, bds.	96
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	92
5,000 Erie 1st M.	100
3,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	92½
3,000 D. L. & W. 2d M.	97¼
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C., 1st M	84½
100 Mariposa Pf.	13½
400 Pacific Mail	38
500 do	37⅞
500 do...b3	38
100 do...bet. call	38⅛
1200 do	38¼
500 do	38⅜
800 do	38½
300 A. M. U. Ex	61
35 A. M. U. Ex	38
325 U. S. Ex. Co	47
100 N.Y.C. & H. R.R. bet. call	92⅜
40,700 N.Y.C. & H. R. Ctfs	90¼
10,000 do...bet. call	90⅜
500 Harlem R. R.	143½
200 Reading R...bet.c.	97¾
600 L. S. & M. S. R.	88⅜
200 do...s10	88
100 do...bet. call	88⅜
3,800 do	88½
1,500 do	88⅝
30 do...s10	88¼
50 Mich. Central	119¾
40 Panama R.	137
18 do	136
300 Chi. & N. W...b.c	73¾
200 Ch. & N. W. Pf. s30	84
100 do	84⅜
100 do...bet. call	84½
100 N. J. Central	102⅝
100 do	102½
200 Chic. & R.I.	119⅝
400 Mil. & St. P. R.	60⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	74⅛
10 do	74⅜
200 do	74⅛
80 Del., Lac. & W. R.	102⅝
100 do	102¾
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66
35 Chic. & Alt.	112
80 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93¾
300 Ohio & Miss.	29⅝
100 H. & St. J....b10	106¼
100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	18½

THURSDAY, March 31—P. M.

There was a less buoyant feeling in the Public Funds today than on Wednesday, and prices reached ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. There was no doubt considerable realizing on the advance of the previous two days, and there was also a less decided demand to buy for Foreign account, although the London Cable telegrams quoted a prompt response to the advance in New-York yesterday. The 5-20s of 1867 closed this afternoon at about 109⅜@109½ ₰ cent., and the other 5-20s in about the same proportion as compared with the highest sales of yesterday. The Gold market was quite tame, and nearly all the sales of the day at 112@112⅛ ₰ cent. after the price had opened at 112⅛@112¼ ₰ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is unusually dull. There is no encouragement to operate for the rise in the condition of the Foreign Exchanges which were further depressed today to 108⅛@108⅜ on London, and f.5.24⅜ on Paris. The daily demand to pay Customs Duties is considerable, but this is more than qualified by the near approach of the May Gold Interest to be paid out on the Public Debt.

On the Stock Exchange the business in the Public Funds was again very large, resulting, as noticed above, in a moderate decline from the extreme figures of yesterday. In the State Bonds there was another advance in new Tennessees, up to 51¼, while old Virginias fell back 1 ₰ cent., to 71. In the Miscellaneous Stocks, the earliest speculation of yesterday and the day before, in Pacific Mail, was pushed up to 38½ ₰ cent. The Railway Shares were generally stiff through the forenoon, and the transactions especially large in Lake Shore Stock, the transfers of which, for the annual election, are to close on Saturday next. The Vanderbilt Stock and Scrip were also in demand, and feeling in the North-West and St. Paul Stocks firm but without decided activity in business. Reading Shares show increased firmness, and sales were made at the Second Board at 98 ₰ cent.

Money was in moderate request at 5@6 ₰ cent. on call, and 6@7 ₰ cent. on Merchant paper of short date.

The Customs demand for Gold this week averages $500,000 per day. The month of March shows receipts for Customs at the New-York Treasury Office of about twelve and a quarter millions as against thirteen and a quarter millions the same month last year; the partial falling off occurring early in the month by reason of the unsettling of the Gold market and the discussion of the Funding Bill. Business is now improving again, and we look to see the falling off in March more than recovered in April.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold fell off to 111⅞@111⅞ ₰ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 31.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅜	51¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅝	89⅞
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	120¼	119
North-western Common	72⅝	72¾
North-western Preferred	84½	83⅝
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74⅛
St. Paul Common	60	60⅛
Lake Shore	88½	88
Erie	25¼	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29¼
New-Jersey Central	102⅝	102¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 31.

General balance yesterday	$82,369,916 83
Gold receipts	550,477 55
Gold payments	39,241 66
Gold balance	78,781,228 39
Currency receipts	239,060 69
Currency payments	1,224,719 48
Currency balance	2,915,520 50
General balance	82,854,761 35
Customs	510,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ ct. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. s., 1865	108⅛
6 ₰ ct. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 reg., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅜	5 ₰ ct. reg., 1874	105
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅝	10-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	109¼	6s Currency	112
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	58	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1861	102
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	51⅛	Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1886	103¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup	71	Kentucky 6s	97
Virginia 6s, new bds.	69½	Illinois Canal bs., '70	100
Georgia 6s	87	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92½	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
North Carolina 6s	46½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22½	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., '73	97
South Carolina 6s	86	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., '78	95
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	83	Michigan 6 ₰ ct., '83	95
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	86	Michigan 7 ₰ ct., '78	98
Missouri 6s	92	Mich. 7 ₰ ct., War L'n	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	92	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	109⅝
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	72⅝	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	77	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Alabama 8s	96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1875	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88¼	Morris & Essex 1st	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102¼	Morris & Essex 2d	98¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87	N. J. Cen. New Bds	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	86	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	111½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75½
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Cen. Pac. Bonds	92	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '70	114	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	94⅜	Penn. R. R. Bonds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	84	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	104½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Consol'd 7 ₰ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	Mar. & Cin. 1st	88½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	84
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78¾	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	84½
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	78	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99⅞
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81½	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	38
Gal. & Chic. 2d	93	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	140	St. Nicholas	113
Manhattan	142	Commonwealth	114
Merchants'	124⅜	New-York County	200
Mechanics'	140	Importers' & Traders'	146
Union	134	Park	165
America	146	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	220	Central National	110
Phenix	107	Fourth National	105¼
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	115
Greenwich	217	Oriental	160
National	117	Gold Exchange	55
Seventh Ward	108	Bnkrs. & Brokers' As.	110
State of New-York	107	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Commerce	123⅛	Cumberland Coal Pf.	31¼
Mercantile	120	Canton Co., Baltimore	64⅛
American Exchange	113⅛	West. Un. Telegraph	31⅛
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	9⅛
Bank of the Republic	116	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Bank of N. America	105	Mariposa Preferred	13
Hanover	107⅛	Mariposa Trus. Certs.	40
Irving	116	Boston Water Power	17⅛
Metropolitan	129	Adams Express	61
Citizens'	130	Wells-Fargo Express	19⅛
Grocers'	117	American Express	38
East River	106	United States Ex	46¼
Nassau	108	Merchants' Un. Ex	8
Shoe and Leather	165	Pacific Mail	37⅛
Corn Exchange	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100½
City 6s, new	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	116¾	117
Pennsylvania Central	113¾	114
Reading	97⅜	97½
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28¼
Northern Central	47½	48
Lehigh Navigation	32⅛	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅝	88¾

The business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, in March, was as follows:

Feb. 28, 1870, by balance		$83,773,025 82
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$12,264,608 30	
On account of gold notes	1,615,000 00	
On account of internal revenue	899,561 35	
On account of 3 ₰ cent. certificates	30,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	169,894 86	
On account of transfers	9,152,491 18	
On account of patent fees	4,121 50	
On account of miscellaneous	5,017,612 70	
On account of disbursing accounts	7,636,770 35	
On account of Assay-office	181,573 51	
On account of interest accounts, in coin	3,693,777 52—	40,664,411 27
Total		$124,337,437 09
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$29,253,864 91	
Post-office drafts	270,597 09	
Disbursing accounts	7,874,570 14	
Assay-office	310,963 65	
Interest accounts, viz:		
In coin	3,766,313 43	
In currency	6,345 62—	41,482,675 74
Balance		$82,854,761 35
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	73,898,908 36	
Balance to credit disbursing account	7,275,950 47	
Balance to credit Assay-office	1,614,590 55	
Balance to credit interest accounts in coin	60,864 16	
Balance to credit interest accounts in currency	4,447 81—	82,854,761 35
Receipts for Customs in the month of March, 1870		$12,264,608 30
Receipts for Customs in the month of March, 1869		13,241,405 17
Decrease for month of March, 1870		$976,796 87

The business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1870, was as follows:

Deposits in gold		$376,000 00
Foreign coins	$71,000	
Foreign bullion	10,000	
United States bullion	295,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		144,000 00
Foreign coins	$76,000	
Foreign bullion	20,500	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	11,000	
United States bullion, (Colorado)	3,200	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)	300	
United States bullion, (Nevada)	33,000	
Total deposits payable in bars	$246,000	[illegible]
Total deposits payable in coins	274,000	[illegible]
Old bars stamped		[illegible]
Silver bars stamped		[illegible]
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		172,077 22

About sixty days ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice to the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges in this City, who had deposited refined Gold Bars, known as Gold Bullion, in the Treasury, and received advances thereon in Gold Certificates, less the half ₰ cent. which might be charged for coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, that such deposits must be withdrawn on or before the 8th day of April. Also, that no further deposits of this character would be allowed. Without questioning the right of this sudden departure from the practice of the last eight years, we do incline to doubt its wisdom as to its practical bearing upon the trade in Bullion between San Francisco and this City and Europe. The effect is certainly to discourage this trade, and not only so, but to throw the monopoly of the assay and purchase of Gold Bullion in San Francisco into the hands of the private Assay Office of the Bank of California. On the 8th prox. Messrs. Belmont, Seligman, Kelly, Goetel, and other dealers in Bullion, will be compelled to withdraw their refined Gold bars from the Treasury Office, while the Foreign Exchanges are 1½@1¾ ₰ cent. below the par of Gold Coin, or else submit to the charge of ½ ₰ cent. for coining this Bullion at the Philadelphia Mint. And while this order may be deemed, in one sense, only a private hardship, it is not so certain that it may not indirectly encourage a public wrong.

The decease of Mr. William V. Brady is announced this afternoon. He was an old and respected Merchant of New-York and at one time Mayor of the City and subsequently Postmaster. He was a thorough business man in all his mercantile and public relations, and his sagacity was especially marked in his appreciation of the value of real estate on this Island, which added largely to his estate after his retirement from active business. Mr. Brady had been in weak health for some years and his decease was not wholly unlooked for, although he had not quite reached his three score years.

The Coupons of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid in Gold on presentation at the banking house of Henry Clews & Co.

Mr. Frederick H. Wills has favored us with a copy of the third edition of his valuable little manual, showing the cost of Cotton, Wool, &c., in sterling money, as compared with United States currency. The comparative tables have been prepared with much care and skill for the special use of all interested in the international trade between Great Britain and our own country.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in March were as follows:

Passengers	$7,716 90
Freights	14,953 79
Mails, &c	1,176 30
Total	23,846 99
Same week, 1869	14,364 60
Increase	$9,482 39

The *Missouri Republican* of Monday reports as follows the annual meeting and election of the Missouri Pacific Road in St. Louis:

"Elsewhere, together with other interesting documents relative to the Pacific Railroad, we publish the annual report of the Vice-President and General Manager. This shows the gross earnings of the road during the last year to have been $3,211,531—an increase of $120,000 over the preceding year. The cost of changing the gauge last July is stated at $206,646, including materials and labor. A large addition has been made to the amount of rolling stock of the road. The report is an eminently practical one, and presents a variety of information useful and interesting to the stockholders. The condition of the road seems to be satisfactory, and the financial prospects flattering.

The management of the Pacific Railroad is efficient and energetic, and the action of the directors, on Saturday, in passing a vote of thanks to Daniel R. Garrison for the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the Company during the time he has been in charge, meets a very general response.

The election for four members of the Board of Directors occurs today. For some time past, as is well known, there has been a spirited discussion going on among the stockholders with reference to this election. The strife is now very effectually simplified by the card we publish this morning from Messrs. Garrison, Priest and Harrison, outgoing members of the Board, declining longer to be considered candidates for re-election. Mr. Geo. R. Taylor is the other outgoing director. The ticket nominated by what is usually denominated the 'Bridge' party is composed of the names of William M. McPherson, George E. Leighton, B. M. Chambers and David Rankin, Jr. Under the circumstances it requires no sagacity to predict that these gentlemen will be elected, and we suppose that what was expected to be an animated contest will now prove to be a very quiet affair.

The *London Times* of March 18 says that at "the meeting of the Bank of England today, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M. P., in the chair, a dividend was declared of 4¼ ₰ cent. for the half-year, leaving the 'Rest' at £3,063,027, or £25,449 less than at the corresponding date of last year. At the meeting in September last the dividend declared was 4½ ₰ cent., leaving the Rest at £3,034,000."

Mr. Frederick F. Thompson, Editor of *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, thus illustrates the injustice to the National Banks of the Funding bill before Congress, as it passed the Senate:

"Æsop tells a story of a man who owned a goose that laid an egg of gold every day. The man was not satisfied with only one egg a day, and squeezed the goose so hard that she died, and he had no more golden eggs. Now, had Æsop lived in the United States from 1863 to 1871, he would have called Uncle Sam a very greedy man, and he would have called the national banks geese.

But we cannot be so personal as old Æsop used to be, and therefore we can only state that if we were asked to describe the abode of Patience, we should refer to the nearest national banking-house.

These banks are well known to have been the greatest and most powerful supporters of the Government in its years of peril. They were organized for that very purpose, in fact; they consented cheerfully to being taxed, and taxed, and taxed, and they pay their taxes honestly and promptly without any trouble or cost to the Government. Can the same be said of any other tax-payers? And for this very reason, because it is less work to collect from the banks than from the Whisky Ring, the taxes on the banks are increased, while those on whisky and blue ruin are reduced. It is barely and remotely possible that there may be men in Washington, perhaps even in Congress, who love whisky better than national banks—whose credit is better with a bar-tender than a cashier; but this is merely a vague supposition. In any event it is a fact that Congress entertains a settled purpose of taxing out of existence the national banks. Under the Funding bill, as seen in its last phase, no bank can make enough to live on. The very small profits now made are by the circulation, and reduce the interest of the bonds for circulation to 4½ per cent., and no country bank will choose to keep up. This kills those now existing; and those to be organized hereafter will be like the Irishman's flea—'not there.'

The simple fact of organizing a new bank under the act is in reality a most stringent contraction. Let us see. A new bank buys 100,000 four per cent. bonds, and pays to the Government for them, at par, for they are not allowed to deposit bonds purchased in open market, $100,000 of legal-tender notes, which are then retired and canceled. Then the bank receives $80,000 of circulating notes. Here is $20,000 contraction. Then the bank must lock up in reserve at least fifteen per cent. of legal tenders on its circulation. Here is $12,000 more contraction, or $32,000 less currency for use than was in circulation before the bank was started. Or, looking at it from a profit and loss point of view, a bank must invest $100,000 in money to buy what an individual could purchase for much less in open market, and the bank then receives the use of but $68,000 currency. It pays taxes on $80,000 currency, on its deposits, on its sales, on its profits, on its officers' salaries, on everything in fact; and what is there to be left for division among the owners? The taxes of the National Currency Bank, of New-York, will average nearly six per cent. on its whole capital stock per year. How much must they make to pay the stockholders after deducting current expenses?"

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 16th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,637,328	Increase	£5,548
Public deposits	11,372,751	Increase	665,052
Other deposits	16,593,273	Decrease	1,169,180
Government securities	13,795,214	Decrease	38,100
Other securities	19,750,353	Increase	101,651
Notes unemployed	13,249,375	Increase	412,290

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,947,550, being a decrease of £350,995; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,174,915, showing an increase of £89,298 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,174,915	£18,118,122
Reserve	13,227,886	10,385,187
Notes in circulation	21,947,550	22,726,235
Rate of discount	3 ₰ cent.	3 ₰ cent.
Consols	92⅞	93¼
French Rentes	73f. 72c.	70f. 37c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of March 18 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	March 10. Francs.	March 17. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,391,547,050	1,379,182,750
Bank notes to order	42,755,219	42,397,279
Treasury account	161,227,447	166,264,431
Current notes	314,753,408	212,536,584
Current branch banks	44,883,480	42,221,979
Dividends payable	1,742,888	1,687,579
Discounts	3,832,149	4,166,747
Rediscounted	1,305,822	1,305,322
Sundries	6,903,116	6,549,379
Total	2,184,554,379	2,172,820,087
Cash in hand	1,260,831,795	1,280,800,353
Commercial bills overdue	118,665	198,750
Commercial bills not yet due	275,971,301	255,941,072
Commercial branch banks	266,589,918	254,063,445
Advances on bullion	11,135,200	6,431,800
Branch banks	1,274,100	1,229,800
French public securities	16,318,209	16,312,300
Branch banks	7,720,500	7,722,500
On railway shares, &c	26,528,109	26,233,100
By the branch banks	32,513,600	32,003,600
On Credit Foncier	1,121,400	1,119,700
Branches	1,260,900	1,265,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	6,095,512	6,095,802
Expenses and management	732,410	761,177
Sundries	8,593,998	9,906,389
Total	2,184,554,379	2,172,820,087

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD will unite the harbors of the Atlantic coast with the inland navigation of the West by a short, constant and economical line. The greater part of it is already in active operation, and a force of 7,000 men is engaged on the construction of the remainder.

When completed from the deep waters of the James River to the confluence of the Big Sandy with the Ohio, it will afford the shortest, cheapest and most reliable route for the products of the West South-west to the seaboard, and the quickest for passenger travel to and from the national capital. Connecting and tributary lines of railroad are projected and constructing in Ohio and Kentucky, which will give ready transit to and from the great railroad centers of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Railroads.

Inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and free-burning coal are found along the line of the road, which must contribute an important local traffic, in addition to that already drawn from the rich agricultural regions adjacent.

The loan intrusted to our hands is one of the most important ever negotiated in this country; it is based upon a mortgage covering four hundred and thirty-seven miles of main line, equipment, &c., for which there is ample present security in completed road and work done.

The bonds we offer have assurances of prominence and activity in the money markets of the world.

It is of great importance to purchasers of railroad securities to secure those which shall be widely known and actively dealt in, and have a ready market hereafter.

For Trustees of Estates, Widows, Orphans, Clergymen, Farmers, and prudent investors generally, who desire to invest money securely, at a reasonable rate of interest, and avoid paying the premium on Government Bonds, the loan of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY affords the desired channel for investment, and has been selected by us with special reference to this extensive want.

The loan is in Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered. They have thirty years to run. Interest six per cent., payable May 1 and Nov. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in the City of New-York.

Price, 90 and accrued interest.

Bonds delivered at all points free of express charges.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kind of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	45	Crude Turp., bbls	154
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	651
Cotton, bales	801	Tar, bbls	2,051
Copper, bbls	14	Pitch, bbls	20
Dried Fruit, pkgs	95	Resin, bbls	2,257
Eggs, bbls	2,794	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	1,476
Flour, bbls	7,246	Beef, pkgs	1,698
Corn-meal, bags	2,100	Cut-meats, pkgs	536
Wheat, bushels	14,740	Lard, pkgs	424
Corn, bushels	4,020	Lard, kegs	225
Oats, bushels	7,300	Butter, pkgs	747
Malt, bushels	695	Cheese, pkgs	550
Grass-seed, bushels	320	Tallow, pkgs	35
Beans, bushels	1,422	Peanuts, bags	265
Ginseng, pkgs	286	Rice, pkgs	40
Hemp, bales	35	Tobacco, hhds	28
Horns, No	8,875	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	79
Hides, bales	622	Whisky, bbls	635
Leather, sides	6,940	Wool, bales	297

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—654 bales Cotton, 220 bags Cotton, 456 boxes Cheese, 123 pks. Tallow, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Montreal*, for Bristol—30,056 bushels Wheat, 206,905 lbs. Oil-cake, 79,660 lbs. Bacon, 529 pks. Machinery.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Hamburg—215,505 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Bessie North*, for Havre—3,827 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig *S. P. Smith*, for Lisbon—61,422 gallons Kerosene.

By the bark *Proteus*, for Cronstadt—198,857 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Terasino*, for Gibraltar—1,300 bbls. and 25 cs. Refined Petroleum, 114 pcs. Mahogany, 8 kegs Lard.

By the brig *Eolus*, for Gibraltar—71,628 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Queen of the Sea*, for Cape Town, &c.—30 bales Hops, 1,000 cs. Kerosene, 234 cs. Chairs, 54 pks. Glass-ware, 144 bbls. Resin, 25 pks. Snuff, 5 tcs. Cotton-seed, 18 pks. Clocks, 115 boxes Drugs, 6,000 Staves, 8,226 pieces Lumber, 3,500 cs. Refined Petroleum, 3 hhds. Tobacco, 7 boxes Machinery, 75 bbls. Pitch, 50 bbls. Tar, 20 bbls. Pork, 160 tons Coal.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at $6 50@$7 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been scarce and firm, but inactive; 197 bags Rio, by the *Inchdairnie*, sold on private terms. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. make the stock of Rio in first hands here this morning 17,556 bags; and at other distributing ports, 20,280 bags. The business in other than Rio, during the week, they sum up thus: 384 bags Maracaibo, ex *Spring Bird*, sold for consumption on private terms; 500 bags San Domingo sold for export to Havre on private terms; 130 bags San Domingo sold for consumption on private terms. The market remains quiet, but holders are very firm in the face of the activity and advance of Rio Coffees. The stock of other than Rio in first hands today was 18,763 bags, and 25,870 mats. Included in the stock were 815 bags and 25,870 mats Java, 10,621 bags Maracaibo, 2,627 bags Manila, 1,660 bags Costa Rica, 1,500 bags Ceylon, 1,225 bags San Domingo, and 308 bags Laguayra. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10½c., gold, ₰ lb.

COCOA—Sales 150 bags Guayaquil, free, at equal to 18c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted about steady. Sales, 2,222 bales for early delivery, including 1,690 bales to shippers, 308 bales to spinners, 30 bales to speculators and 194 bales in transit. Also, 900 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, for April, 20⅝c.@21c.; 100 bales do., for May, 20¾c.; 300 bales do., for June, 20¾c. ₰ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₰ lb	18	18¼	18¼	18¼
Good Ordinary, ₰ lb	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
Low Middling, ₰ lb	21⅝	21⅞	22	22¼
Middling, ₰ lb	22⅝	22⅞	23¼	23⅜
Good Middling, ₰ lb	24¼	24⅜	24¼	25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,267
Receipts last week	12,698
Receipts the preceding week	12,827
Receipts since Sept. 1	592,356
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	582,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	874
Exports since Sept. 1	271,606
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	50,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at about steady rates. The main call has been for the low grades, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 60@$4 85; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 60
Extra State	4 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c	4 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 70@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request at $4@$5 20 for Inferior to very Choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and steady at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 80@$5 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand at from $2 40@$2 85 ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, and desirable lots of both Spring and Amber Winter have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 27½@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 23@$1 28½, in store and delivered, chiefly Amber at $1 25½, in store; choice No. 1 Spring, $1 25, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 11½@$1 12, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 09@1 11½, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 03; soft rejected Spring at $1; White Genesee at $1 42@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 29@$1 33½ ₰ bushel. Corn has been sought after, and quoted a trifle easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bushels, at $1 06 for prime old Mixed Western, in store; $1 07 @ $1 08 for new Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 08 for White Western and Southern; $1 for inferior new Mixed Western, ₰ bushel. Rye has been scarce and inactive at 90c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 02½ for State, ₰ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Barley continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels, at $1 04@$1 05 for Canada West; 80c.@85c. for two-rowed State, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt has been in light demand, yet quoted steady at from 90c.@$1 20, as extremes, ₰ bushel. Oats have been in rather more request at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,500 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@58c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 61c.@63c. for White Ohio; 61c.@63c. for State, from track and delivered; 60c.@62c. for Pennsylvania; 56c.@58½c. for Jersey and Southern, ₰ bushel. The export clearances have been 15,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 30,056 bushels Wheat for Bristol.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted steady at 90c.@95c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after at former quotations, including New-York at 18c.@20c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 13c.; Old Olds at 3c.@8c. ₰ lb. Receipts today, — bales; exports, 30 bales.

HONEY—Has been very quiet at 72c.@75c. gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₰ gallon; stock, 166 tcs. and 172 bbls.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping prices for other than prime grades. Sales have been reported of small lots of New-Orleans at 77c.@78c., and 30 hhds. and 17 tcs. Porto Rico at 65c. ₰ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, was 15,849 hhds. Cuba, 2,390 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,251 hhds. English Islands, and 850 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	25c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted steadier in price, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls. Strained, for prompt delivery, at $2, and 5,000 bbls. do., for May, at the same price, ₰ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,257 bbls.; exports, 144 bbls. Tar has been dull at old rates; receipts, 2,051 bbls.; exports, 50 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal; 154 bbls. were received. Pitch has been slow of sale at former rates; receipts 20 bbls.; exports, 75 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been held with firmness, on a moderate demand; sales, 110 bbls., chiefly at 47c. ₰ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@47½c. ₰ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ₰ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2@$8 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 30@$2 60; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₰ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been very limited for all kinds, including Crude Whale at 70c.@78c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 87c.@92c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 33c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ₰ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 55c.@56c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market was very unfavorably affected by reports of two or three important failures in the trade—one of them in this City—resulting from the recent severe depreciation in the value of oil. The offerings today were more extensive at lower and irregular prices. Crude, in bulk, has been in quite moderate demand on the basis of 14c. ₰ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 1,850 bbls. Crude, in shipping order, was more freely offered, and quoted weak at 18¼c.@18⅜c. ₰ gallon, with sales reported of about 8,500 bbls., for early delivery. The receipts of Crude here were —bbls.; in Philadelphia, 630 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been in moderate demand here, on the reduced basis of 26c. for Standard White, for early delivery, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. for prompt delivery; also, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, April to June, on private terms. At Philadelphia the purchases were extensive at the going rates, which showed a decline of about a cent ₰ gallon; 8,500 bbls. Standard White were disposed of for immediate delivery at 24¾c.@24⅞c.; 6,500 bbls. do., first half of April, within a range of from 25c.@25⅛c.; 2,500 bbls. do., last half of April, part at 25⅛c.; 1,500 bbls. do., May to July, and 1,500 bbls. do., August to October, on private terms, but supposed to have been at proportionately modified figures. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,476 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,300 bbls., 3,525 cases, and 547,42 gallons. Refined Oil has been inactive and depressed, at about 32½c.@33½c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha has been neglected and quoted heavy, at 9⅞c.@10c., in bbls.; 4½c.@5c., in bulk, and 15c.@15¼c., in cases, ₰ gallon. The export clearances included 3,827 bbls. Naphtha for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, on a reduced offering and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $26 62½@$26 75, chiefly at $26 62½ for New Mess; $25 75 for Thin Mess; $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 25 for Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $26 62½ ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue very quiet at 12¼c.@12½c., for City, ₰ lb. Cut-meats have been salable and steady; sales have been reported of 175 pks. at 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16c., chiefly at 14½c.@15½c., for Hams, ₰ lb. Bacon continues quiet at unaltered rates; sales equal to 80 boxes, including Cumberland at 12½c.@12¾c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.; Long Clear at 14¼c., ₰ lb. Lard has been held with more confidence, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14¾c.@14⅞c. for City, and 14¾c.@15c. for fair to choice Steam, ₰ lb.; also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, April to June delivery, seller 14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef has been in fairly active demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in limited request, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams have been salable and steady at from $28@$32 ₰ bbl.: sales, 170 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand at less buoyant prices, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@37c.; Fancy, 38c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 20c.@30c. ₰ lb.; the day's receipts were 747 pks. Cheese continues in light demand at from 6c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 550 boxes. Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

"The season for the old crop of Butter is drawing to a close, and although receipts are light, and stock reduced to a low point, the market is dull and heavy, as buyers are cautious and will only make purchases according to their actual wants from day to day. The prospect is still favorable to a complete absorption of the crop. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 5,267 packages, which include some small lots of new Butter, the quality of which is generally quite inferior, and is not yet in quantity sufficient for quotations, but which has been worked off at from 25c.@28c., as in quality. Roll Butter is out of market, and quotations are dropped. The whole prospect and tendency of the market for dairy products, both Butter and Cheese, is to a lower range of prices, and all attempts to sustain high prices must end in loss and defeat; and now, at the inception of the coming crops, we earnestly advise the dairy interests to meet the market demand fairly, and not permit their true interests to be marred or sacrificed by speculations on the future, but to accept the situation and the change that is plainly before them. We quote:

Extra State, firkins, ₰ lb	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ₰ lb	32@33
Fair to good State, firkins, ₰ lb	28@31
Common State, firkins, ₰ lb	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb	35@38
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₰ lb	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₰ lb	25@28
Good to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₰ lb	25@31
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₰ lb	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₰ lb	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ₰ lb	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ₰ lb	14@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ₰ lb	22@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₰ lb	14@17

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 7,363 boxes. The market has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week, with only a limited demand. We note an average decline of ½c. ₰ lb., but that is not yet sufficient to induce a fair reopening of the export trade, which still insists on low prices. It is conceded that the continued and remarkable decline in Cheese in all the great markets of the world, is an evidence of the tendency to a confirmed lower range of prices for the future, and the trade are a unit in the belief that the extravagant range of prices for the past two years for both Butter and Cheese will never again be realized, with ordinary production unchecked. The market closes heavy at our quotations:

Extra State Factories, ₰ lb	15 @15½
Fine State Factories, ₰ lb	14 @15
Fair to good State Factories, ₰ lb	13½@14
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	14½@15
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₰ lb	13 @14
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ₰ lb	26 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ₰ lb	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₰ lb	18 @20
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₰ lb	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₰ lb	6 @12

RICE—Has been dull and heavy at about former quotations. Stock of Rangoon, this morning, 5,250 bags in first hands.

SUGARS—Raw have been depressed in price, on free offering and a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 788 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8½c.@10½c., chiefly at 9c.@9¾c., and 81 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₰ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9⅝c.@9¾c., ₰ lb. We further quote Box Sugars in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 8¼c.@8¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9c.@9⅜c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 12c.@12¼c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 11⅝c.@12¼c., ₰ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, 8c.@8⅝c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand and heavy, ranging from 11c.@12⅛c., as the extreme. The movements in Raw Sugars, since March 1, Messrs. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	M'lado
Stock, March 1, 1870	47,709	75,828	271,891	742
Receipts, since March 1	40,151	42,644	69,575	1,493
Total	87,860	118,472	341,466	2,235
Sales, since March 1	21,264	24,871	38,121	385
Stock, March 31, '70	66,596	93,601	303,345	1,850
Stock, April 1, 1869	33,044	42,088	54,096	393
Stock, April 1, 1868	20,980	17,301	30,984	...
Stock, April 1, 1867	20,102	27,388	91,132	70

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅛c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@14⅛c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11⅛c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales 275 bbls., in lots, at 99⅛c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks., ₰ gallon; receipts, 635 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, and rates have been quoted lower and irregular. For Liverpool, there were taken 340 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₰ lb.; 800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; 7,300 bushels Wheat at 3⅛d. ₰ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 45 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d. by sail, and 17s. 6d.@20s. by steam; 50 tons Oil-cake, by sail, at 12s. 6d. ₰ ton; and 1,500 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 1s. 3d. ₰ 280 lbs. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₰ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Wheat, on owner's account; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₰ 280 lbs.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₰ ton; 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms; 25 tons Oxide Zinc at 12s. 6d. ₰ ton. For Bristol—300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 2d. ₰ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Leghorn—1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bremen—A North German bark, now here, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 1½d. ₰ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
OBERON, (English Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Worden, and Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Hall and De Solla.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
FAIRY CIRCLE, AN HOUR IN SEVILLE, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.—ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

Sunday's Times.

In the TIMES of Sunday next will be found a very interesting selection from American and foreign journals. The publications brought by the latest mails will furnish some excellent contributions, and quotations from new works by American authors will assist to make up a varied and attractive page of "Sunday readings." We shall also publish some able letters from our correspondents on the school question, and a summary of religious news from all parts of the Union. The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a very large and constantly increasing circulation, and it is a most desirable medium for advertisers desirous of reaching the family circle. Advertisements received until 8½ o'clock on Saturday night.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Irish "Peace" bill was passed by the House of Lords last night. Mr. GLADSTONE stated in the House of Commons that a reduction in inland postage was to be made. A bill to amend the Neutrality laws is promised.... The departure of the expedition for Red River is delayed to await the arrival of a delegation from the dissatisfied section, with explanations of the situation in that settlement....An experiment in the importation of cattle from the Argentine Republic to England has not proved successful....The Pope, having granted the dissident Armenians three days to give in their submission, and nothing having been heard from them, a "major excommunication" will be pronounced against them. The discussion of infallibility, it is said, will begin immediately, in which case the French ambassador will not return to Rome. Père HYACINTHE'S new religious paper, *La Concorde*, appeared in Paris yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN, Senators elect from Texas, were presented and the members sworn in. The House resolution of respect for the memory of the late Gen. THOMAS was passed. A bill was passed allowing retired army officers to be assigned for duty at Soldiers' Homes. Among the bills introduced was one for a line of mail steamers to Australia, and another to incorporate a national institute of the arts and sciences at Washington. At the expiration of the morning hour the case of Gen. AMES was again taken up, and a long and general debate ensued, pending which, without any action, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, during the morning hour, the bill in reference to the Bureau of Education and the Freedmen's Bureau was again discussed but not acted upon. The admission of the Texas members was the occasion of a long debate, mainly in the case of Capt. CONNOR, against whom Messrs. BUTLER and SHANKS, of Indiana, attempted to bring serious charges. The entire delegation, however, was sworn in. The debate on the tariff was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, making the closing speech in support and explanation of the bill. At the conclusion of his remarks the Committee rose, and soon after, at 5¼ P. M., the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, an adverse report was made on the bill to prevent kerosene accidents in New-York and Brooklyn, which was agreed to. A bill was introduced to abolish the Metropolitan Police District outside of New-York and Brooklyn. The House amendments to the Brooklyn Police bill were concurred in, and the bill passed. Two more vetoes of private bills were sent in by the Governor, and they were sustained. The bill appropriating $300,000 for the erection of the New-York Soldiers' Home was referred back to the Committee of the Whole. A section was added to the Canal Appropriation bill, giving each Commissioner power to appoint subordinates within his section. The Senate held an evening session. In the Assembly several bills were advanced to a third reading, among them that fixing eight hours as a day's work on public works. The Conference Committee on the Excise bill reported agreement on the amendments to that bill. The enacting clause was struck from the bill to amend the Usury laws. The House took a recess till 7½ P. M. In the evening the New-York Arcade Railroad bill was reported. An adverse report was made on the clause of the New-York Tax Levy repealing the sectarian school appropriations. Mr. WOOD, of Wayne, and Mr. MURPHY, of Albany, were confirmed in the possession of their contested seats.

GENERAL.

The Attorney-General yesterday made a brief argument before the Supreme Court to show why the recent legal-tender decision of that Court should be reopened. Mr. CARLISLE replied, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

Judge UNDERWOOD, yesterday, in Richmond, Va., granted an injunction restraining ELLYSON, Gov. WALKER'S Mayor, from acting in that capacity. The Judge pronounced the Enabling act unconstitutional.

The bark *Cricket*, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked off Cape Charles recently, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

The negroes of New-Haven fired a salute of a hundred guns, yesterday, on the announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. A Hartford dispatch says the proclamation comes too late to enable the negroes to vote in the coming election.

The New-Haven Republicans have indorsed the "Citizens" ticket for municipal officers, at the head of which is Hon. WILLIAM FITCH, Republican.

The remains of Gen. THOMAS were sent from San Francisco yesterday under the protection of Col. WILLARD, and an escort of one officer and thirteen men. The body will be taken direct to Troy by the Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the New-York Central Railroads. The officers of the army and navy on the Pacific coast have united in addressing a letter of condolence to Mrs. THOMAS. A Washington dispatch says the President will attend the funeral at Troy.

CAULDWELL, of drawback fraud notoriety, was yesterday delivered up to the United States officers at Suspension Bridge by the Canadian officials.

About 500 workmen were discharged from the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday.

On Wednesday night the Peabody tomb, at Salem, was entered by burglars, who stole the plate and handles from the casket. They were arrested next day, and the silver recovered.

Ex-Mayor BRADY died at his residence in this City yesterday morning, after an illness of two months.

STEPHEN PRESTON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the newly-elected President SAGET, in Hayti, to Washington, arrived here yesterday with his family, in the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*, from Port-au-Prince.

Collector GRINNELL will, in a few days, take steps to reform many of the abuses which now exist in the system of examination and appraising the luggage of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden. He has already appointed Mr. TUNIS to the position of Superintendent of the Customs' Department at that depot.

Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., was last evening the recipient of a complimentary dinner from the members of the New-York Yacht Club, who thus bade him farewell prior to his departure to sail the ocean race in the *Sappho* against the *Cambria*.

Last evening a meeting was held by the colored people at their church corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, for the purpose of rejoicing over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. RAY, Rev. Mr. TURPIN and AARON M. POWELL, of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Freedmen's Great Want.

President GRANT does well to seize the occasion of his Fifteenth Amendment Message for urging upon Congress the need of educating the freedmen. He cannot emphasize it too strongly. On that point pivots the wisdom of enfranchisement. To give the vote where there is no capacity to use it is to put edge-tools in the hand of an infant. But there are two classes of opinion on this subject—one the Wendell Phillips class, whose scheme is to furnish outright, at public expense, to each negro or negro family a farm, a plough, mules, a season's supply of food and forage, seeds and agricultural tools, a thousand dollars cash, and, for aught we know, an extra bank-account to draw upon. This preposterous plan is actually advocated; and its result would be to educate the freedmen in the path of pauperism.

The education which President GRANT proposes to couple to the freedman's vote, is, we are persuaded, of a totally different sort. It is to teach, not dependence, but independence and the capacity for self-control. This education must consist not only in pedagogical instruction, but in accustoming the freedman to take care of himself. We are not denying school-book learning for the four millions of freedmen; on the contrary, we recognize fully the value of what has already been done in that direction. But while this part of the matter is already comparatively assured, it is clear that the negro needs something more than the knowledge how to read and write. We do not hold, indeed, with Dogberry, "that reading and writing come by nature," but as the slaves were always less remarkable for ignorance than for the enforced habit of dependence, so lessons of self-reliance are as necessary to overcome the latter as school-books are needful for the former.

We must, in short, treat the freedmen as citizens and cause them to respect themselves—neither patronizing and coddling them on the one hand, nor obstructing them on the other. The watchword which President GRANT gives out is: "Withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen." The early efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau were at once noble and necessary—a helpless people were to be raised to self-help, and temporary provision had to be made for their sustenance. But that provision was based on the ground that the freedmen were the "wards of the nation;" and now they are no longer wards, but fellow-citizens. To go on treating free and equal voters on eleemosynary grounds is neither consistent nor just. During the past four years no little harm has been done to the freedmen by teaching them to rely on the Government for complete support. This, indeed, was never done by Government officers, who always urged on the freedmen the necessity of making contracts with employers for service or labor; but each year's rumors that "next Christmas" some agrarian law of Congress would give everybody a farm, together with the mischievous advice we alluded to at the outset, have had a hurtful effect. It should now be plainly understood that, with the perfect exaltation of the freedmen to citizenship, they share not only the common rights but the common responsibilities.

BYRON, in his fervid exhortation to the Greeks, laid down the dictum that "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." It did not so prove with our "hereditary bondsman." We counseled no servile insurrection, and we ourselves struck off their fetters;—and the same was true in Russia, where the free gave liberty to the slaves. But, in another sense, BYRON'S word is true. The physical fetter may be struck off, and the man remain morally in bonds—who would *keep* free, self-reliant, unawed and unbought, must do so by the virtue of their own wills and intelligences. What we need to do for the freedmen, therefore, is not to feed them forever with the Government spoon, but to welcome them heartily into their franchise, and encourage them to use it well. "The possession of lands and houses is one of the chief means of their elevation," says Gen. HOWARD, and these we must encourage them to earn. If they acquire them by their own exertions they will be very likely to enjoy and prize them; and it is for their interest as well as our own that the word of educational ambition for them should be not alms, but self-reliance.

Ships in Distress.

Some recent incidents which have occurred at sea are far too important to the traveling portion of the public to be passed over without reflection. If Captains employed on well-known lines have lost all sense of humanity, and deliberately made up their minds never to go an inch out of their way to help a ship in distress, the sooner we know it the better. We shall then be the better able to calculate the risks of going to sea at a time when every consideration is sacrified for the sake of making a quick passage, or of leaving some rival steamer "in the lurch." The British commercial marine is rapidly gaining a notoriety which true seamen of any country would be the very last to covet, and there are many signs that the evil is likely to increase rather than diminish.

It was stated a week or two ago that while the disabled steam-ship *Samaria* was endeavoring to make her way back to port, she met the *Manhattan*, belonging to the Williams and Guion line, now carrying the mails from this country to England. The *Samaria* hoisted the usual signals of distress, and did all in her power to attract the attention of the *Manhattan*. The latter steamer paid not the least attention to this appeal, but passed on as rapidly as she could,—quite indifferent as to the fate of the *Samaria*.

This statement was at once contradicted by the Captain of the *Manhattan*, and by two or three passengers; but it is now fully corroborated by the narrative of the cabin passengers of the *Samaria*. It seems to us that their evidence is conclusive as against the evidence hitherto brought forward on the other side. They allege distinctly that the *Samaria* exhibited the regular signals of the commercial code, intimating—"I wish to communicate," "engines disabled," and that the maintopgallant sail was lowered—a well-known signal of distress all the world over. The *Manhattan* answered these signals by setting her ensign, but declined to render any assistance. Guns were fired from the *Samaria*, and two sailing vessels, at a greater distance from the steamer than the *Manhattan*, bore down for her—so that it is most improbable that the guns were not heard, or the signals not seen, on board the *Manhattan*.

It is impossible that a case of this kind can be permitted to rest here. If the Captain of the *Manhattan* cannot clear himself, we do not see how any respectable company can continue to place confidence in him. Conduct of the kind ascribed to him must not be tolerated on the high seas. We are all deploring the disappearance of the *City of Boston*, and it is quite impossible to avoid the suspicion that she, too, may have been seen in distress, and barbarously left to perish by some Captain who cared for nothing but making a quick voyage. It is to reassure the public mind on this point that an inquiry ought to be held into the charges brought by the passengers and crew of the *Samaria* against the *Manhattan*. The authorities in England are bound to let us know the whole truth of the matter, and that without delay.

Contrast the behavior of one British Captain to another with that of an American Captain toward the British mail steamer *Venezuela*. This vessel met with an accident which makes us marvel that she remained afloat a single hour afterward, but being skillfully and gallantly commanded she was kept above water for some time. In the midst of her distress the American steam-ship *Camilla*, from Palermo for New-York, came in sight. Her Captain did not run away as fast as he could when he was appealed to for assistance. To be sure he was not in command of a rival steamer trying to carry the mails at a decent rate of speed, but still he might have found an excuse for refusing help, for the weather was extremely boisterous. Instead of adopting this inhuman course, he took the passengers of the *Venezuela* on board, and brought them to New-York in safety. The Captain and crew of the British steam-ship declared they would stand by their vessel to the last—and there is too much reason to fear that they have lost their lives by so doing. They were brave and faithful men, and if they have perished their fate will awaken sympathy and regret wherever the story of it is heard.

We are approaching the season of the year when many thousands of Americans travel in foreign steam-ships. It is of great consequence that we should understand whether the policy is henceforth to be adopted of passing unheeded vessels in distress. If so, it will not be of much use for any ship in peril to keep in the beaten track. We prefer to hope that the cases we have recently heard of are only exceptions, and will be regarded rather in the light of a warning than an example by the great body of seafaring men.

The Political Barometer in Brooklyn.

The Democracy of Brooklyn were on Wednesday jubilant over the passage of the new Police bill through the Legislature. The yoke of the Metropolitan Police bill rested heavily upon the necks of the rowdies of South Brooklyn, and was especially distasteful to the enlightened public of the Fifth Ward. Years of vigorous organization had made the officers of the law hopelessly insensible to the special privileges of the great fraternity of ward politicians. The Police had actually dared to do their duty in regions which used to be the undisturbed haunts of violence and crime, and, in spite of some very forcible warnings to the contrary, had shown a disposition to persist in the same misguided course. It was clear, therefore, that a crisis had come, and that now or never the inalienable right of local self-government must be vindicated. Accordingly, when the news came that Mr. MURPHY'S little bill had quietly slipped through its first stage of progress, there was great joy among the unterrified and the unwashed. The Mayor and two trusty advisers were henceforth to rule the Police, and rightly or wrongly, the camp-followers of the Democracy saw a fresh avenue of preferment open out before them, and rejoiced in anticipation over the delights of capturing, instead of being captured as heretofore. Police Captains and Sergeants that were to be might be found at every street corner, and it was confidently expected that arrests would be suspended for some days, in case some of the future magnates of the force should unwittingly be locked up.

But where all had been joy and gladness on Wednesday there descended yesterday a shadow of the deepest gloom. Good and evil fortune had been maturing together, and while the Brooklyn Ring was basking in the smiles of fortune at Albany, there was a pretty sharp rod being held in pickle for them in the judicial cogitations of Judge GILBERT. However public opinion may differ as to the strict impartiality of the charges given by the Court in the election fraud cases, we think that moderate men of all parties will commend the perfect fairness of the sentences awarded yesterday. Whatever view the Associate Judges of the General Term may take of the matter, the general public will be ready to give Judge GILBERT credit for having, on the whole, conscientiously discharged a somewhat difficult duty, and the investigation into the remaining cases will be regarded with a proportionate degree of confidence. The ward politicians are doubtless unutterably disgusted to find their little irregularities set down as misdemeanors, and are also, it may be, somewhat astonished to find that the Court should exceed the lowest discretionary limit of punishment. If disinterested services in the cause of party are henceforth to be rewarded by a sojourn in the Penitentiary, the reform of the Judiciary will no doubt soon become as pressing a question as the reform of the Police.

It is not a little amusing to find the *World* suddenly becoming awake to the fact that the Brooklyn frauds have not been of Democratic origin after all. It is true, as our contemporary admits, that "the first fairly-ascertained and publicly-known cases occur in a Democratic city," and, as it might have added, were perpetrated by Democratic agents to serve Democratic ends. But, then, the *World* asks us to believe that certain Mephistophelian personages, whom it designates as "Radical rogues," stood behind the poor instruments we have seen tried, and profited by their villainy. If so, the aforesaid Radicals must have played a very deep game indeed, since their existence has up to this time been entirely unsuspected, and the profits of the transaction all credited to the other side. The *World* professes to desire some information regarding the prime movers in this election swindle, as well as to the instruments of their plans. We would merely request our contemporary to give careful attention to the remaining fifty names against whom indictments have been filed,—and it will be somewhat remarkable if sundry convictions are not obtained against parties who would be disposed to resent the imputation of being ignorant tools of superior schemers. As the matter stands it is not a little significant that this promiscuous array of City officials, of City employes and of corner politicians, should apparently have cast in their lot with each other and acknowledged a common bond of responsibility by adopting a common mode of defense. District-Attorney MORRIS was reflected on for speaking of the existence of a widespread conspiracy to falsify the election returns. Whether he may succeed in fully proving his assertion may be left to the future; at present the defendants have nobody but themselves to blame if the general public conclude that their avowed union gives some color to the assertion.

Cap and Bells.

The melancholy Jaques, being also wise, delighted in a fool, but if we are to trust report and experience, the taste is not confined to philosophers. Clever women continually fall in love with dunces, and the passion of men of genius for women who are commonplace is one of the wonders of the world. Poets try to explain this, as they try to explain everything, in melodious sophistries. One tells us that "in joining contrasts lieth love's delight"—from which we are to infer that the wisdom of mankind makes them in love with folly; which might be true if men were all like JAQUES, but which, as things are, is scarcely to be trusted as an axiom. The fact is, in a general way, that men prefer men to be unlike and women to be like themselves. Where the sentiments are concerned, and there can be no serious conflict, dissimilarity gives piquancy, but where the question is of amusement, or of friendly intercourse merely, like affects as well as begets like, and birds of a feather flock together. Witness the City Government of New-York. Its ruling spirits can certainly choose their associates, and we see no particular evidence that they find delight in "joining contrasts." Our discourse, however, is meant to be of others rather than knaves, of the governed mass rather than the elected rulers; and whatever else there may be among the civic paraphernalia, we may be sure there is no cap and bells. If there had been, the "Young Democracy," after all their shrill trumpets sounding to horse, and after all the gallant order of their leaders to charge along the whole line, would not stand today so very much in the position of April Fools. And this suggests the question of why should people be fools in April rather than at any other time? It might be supposed that a day six weeks before, sacred to St. Valentine, or, before him, to the feast of the Lupercalia, might better be set apart for folly. For surely, of all earthly things, love makes most fools, and woman is, indeed, as stout *Gen. Dumas* declares—

> * * * "the author
> Of such a book of follies in a man,
> That it will need the tears of all the angels
> To blot the record out."

Our "progressive" instructors in social science tell us that marriage must needs be foolishness and vexation of spirit unless the knot can be cut as swiftly as tied, or unless the sweet madness may, after the manner of BRIGHAM YOUNG, be indefinitely repeated. In a land, therefore, of monogamy and troublesome divorce, the season of billing and cooing, the time of delirious enticement that forges the easy chain, ought perhaps to be recognized as the festival, *par excellence*, of fools. Yet April, too, has claims. For without rummaging year-books to collate origins and precedents for this anniversary, it is clear that the very name of the month was suggested by that opening of the buds which in sunny Italy the time always brought forth. And all things, whether flowers or not, must be deemed of slender wit that throw off their protecting disguise, and give forth beauty and perfume at the treacherous period when warmth and vernal showers may be followed by sharp frost, and confidence by untimely destruction. Again, almost everywhere in our northern hemisphere, April begins to carpet the earth with green. CHARLEMAGNE first, and the Dutch afterward, therefore called April the "grass month;" and is not greenness the token of that callow inexperience, that weakness of simplicity which men call foolishness? The season, then, of nature's revival, which is ever also that of love, is, perhaps, in this wise, justly distinguished. It is certain that among ancient anniversaries All-fools'-day shows exceptional vitality; and doubtless the reason is because of its association with the passion whose folly is perennial. Our Young Man of the Period does not throw away a world like ANTONY, or poison himself like *Romeo*, or eat a pair of his sweetheart's shoes tossed up in a fricassee like Beau NASH; but he does things equally fatuous, which show that folly is as immortal as love, and, perhaps, as essential to life's enjoyment.

But there are other fools than lovers, others who have less excuse or reward for folly. For, as EMERSON says, all the world loves a lover, and here is at least a compensation for sacrifice. There are the fools who sell the freshness and zest and hope of life for the sake of mere money; the fools who give up home and books and all the sweets of the domestic hearth for the hot haunts of midnight dissipation; the fools who habitually spend more than their income to keep up a show by which none are deceived; the fools who squander in Wall-street the hard savings that would make them easy in old age; the fools who suffer themselves, year after year, to be plundered by political thieves that, with a popular breath, could be toppled from their seats; and, perhaps, the cynical might add, the fools who try to keep other people from being fools instead of bidding them "gang their ain gait," as the Scotch say, in the road of folly. These and more, whose name is legion, might be reckoned up,—but what boots the enumeration? Men's faces never look more self-satisfied and joyful than when they assure each other that the fools are not all dead yet, and reasons are abundant for believing that considerable diminution in the number of fools would not add to the aggregate enjoyment of the human race.

A Canadian Nationality.

The future political and material destinies of the vast region lying to the north of the United States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have long been topics of no ordinary interest to the advanced thinkers of both countries. The problem involved in the final development of Canadian civilization and progress is intimately connected with our own future. Sooner or later the whole continent must be brought to the recognition and adoption of one harmonious policy, in which not only the general interest but the allied championship of all by all shall be assured. The time is rapidly coming when the controlling necessity of such an adjustment will overcome all opposition, whether it be based on traditional prejudice or the still stronger influence of long-continued colonial dependence.

Such a policy by no means implies absorption into the United States, so far as Canada is concerned. We are believers in "manifest destiny," but our faith does not necessarily carry us to that extent. We are content with the assertion of a purely American civilization, in which the principles upon which our institutions are based shall be established and perpetuated from the Pole to the Isthmus. Outside our own boundaries we would not presume to dictate in the matter of details beyond the point of European interference or aggression. In that respect we stand firmly upon the Monroe doctrine. Of course we should be best pleased to have the whole continent made the exclusive seat of Republicanism, not only because we believe that form of government to be the most conducive to the happiness and the prosperity of the people, but because it would harmonize and blend into a grand continental civilization, in which there would be a perpetual assurance of peace.

We are sorry to note the existence of a strong feeling of apprehension among our Canadian neighbors on this subject, which impedes fraternal relations, and tends to keep the two countries at continual "watch and ward," so far as any practical adjustments are concerned. They seem impressed with the idea that our ruling desire is to "gobble them up" by annexation, and to bring every pressure to bear on that purpose. They cite the repeal of reciprocity, and the irresponsible utterances of border presses and orators in proof of this. But they steadily forget one thing more material than all others,—and that is, that, so long as they remain pronouncedly English in all their political relations, as well as in their sympathies and policy, they are sure to be judged by that standard, and treated accordingly. In other words, so long as they remain purely colonial, they cannot expect to be recognized as American.

During the rebellion this was notably illustrated. The people of Canada were judged by the acts of the mother country toward us. The pronounced Canadian loyalists sympathized strongly and loudly against us, and not satisfied with extending an asylum to rebels, tacitly permitted them to organize raids across the border. If, instead of being devoted colonists, the Canadians had been independent Americans, this would not have been the case, and the resulting animosities would have been avoided by them. It seems strange to us that our Canadian neighbors do not see, more clearly than they seem to, that almost all their interests lie in independence, and that the most effectual way to silence the talk of annexation would be to set up a nationality of their own. It would harmonize the discordant, satisfy the French element, silence the disloyal, and open a field of political action sufficiently large to gratify the ambitious cravings of the restless and progressive.

The proposed new Zollverein, which we discussed a few days ago, and in regard to which an interesting letter from a very intelligent Canadian appeared in the TIMES on Wednesday, seems to us a most important preliminary step in the direction we have pointed out, chiefly because it involves an assertion of commercial independence by Canada. It would, to that extent, put that country on a par with us, and relieve it of any participation in the commercial complications which have grown, or may hereafter grow up between us and England. It gives to Canada a commercial responsibility as the basis of action, and puts into her hands substantial privileges to be offered in exchange for what she asks of us. There is no doubt that by the time Canada shall put herself into a condition to negotiate, we shall have reached a stage of reform in the way of a reduction of imposts which would render it easy for the two countries to come to a definite understanding. We are glad to be assured by our Ottawa correspondent that the sentiment in favor of the proposed Zollverein is so favorable and so respectable; but we are glad as much on account of Canada as for ourselves, and chiefly because we see in it the dawn of a continental policy, which shall guarantee friendly relations on the basis of a common interest.

Our Canadian neighbors need have no fear that we shall not recognize and respect their independence when they shall acquire it. We assure them that the deliberate and all but universal sentiment on this side of the border is strongly in favor of it; and there will be no difficulty, from the outset, in obtaining the most satisfactory assurances and guarantees to that effect.

Texas once more fills its place in the Capitol. The entire delegation, Senators and Representatives, yesterday took their seats. Now is not the Senate ready to end the Georgia embroglio?

The trouble which is fast gathering round the question of the "Bible in the Schools," begins to make itself felt inside the schools. On Wednesday an exciting scene took place in Grammar School No. 14, Twenty-seventh-street. Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent, took the opportunity of deprecating the exclusion of the Bible, and was answered by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, a Catholic clergyman. Dr. MCGLYNN provoked many interruptions, and at last we are told that "something like a panic was threatened." The excitement was carried by the pupils to their homes. That a question involving so many dangerous elements should ever have been stirred up at all is much to be lamented, but who is responsible? Certainly not the Protestants.

Connecticut politicians are actively discussing the effect of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the right of negroes to vote on Monday next. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 colored men who will be made voters by the amendment, and if their ballots are received it would settle the result beyond all question. But the Republican State Committee have concluded, after careful examination, that their votes cannot be received under the registry law. We hope the Republicans will be able to carry the State without the help of the colored vote, for it would be bad policy to insist upon its being polled if there is the slightest doubt in the premises.

The style adopted by a contemporary of describing some lady lecturers can scarcely be described as the most courteous ever invented. Thus, a young person who delivered an address the other evening in this City, is touched off in the following manner: "Her floating skirts of whiteness and lightness, her tiny pinched waist, her pretty little white-kidded feet, her pink roses, her baby-ends and frizzles, were not unpleasant to the eye." What had the poor young lady done to deserve this sort of treatment? And why not treat all lady lecturers after the same fashion?

Commissioner DELANO has addressed a circular to the officers of the Internal Revenue Department on the subject of the frequent complaints which are made in reference to the mode in which many of them transact their duties. He admonishes them that "the greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by the officers while in the discharge of their official duties." There are many revenue officers who do not stand in need of these hints, but there are others who do, and it is impossible for the Commissioner to discriminate between them in every case. It is quite true, as Mr. DELANO says, that people do not now pay taxes so willingly as they did when they felt that their money was going to save the Government. This fact alone renders the position of revenue officers difficult and trying. They are bound, however, to be patient in the exercise of their duties, and to avoid making the demands of the Government needlessly vexatious.

The unpunished lawlessness of adults in the way of attacks on the person is begetting a natural imitation among the juvenile part of our City population. Several little boys, even in such localities as Fourteenth-street and the fashionable avenues, have lately been waylaid by gangs of lads of their own age, or older, maltreated and robbed of whatever they happened to have in their pockets. The device of snatching pocket-books from ladies, his confederates surrounding and impeding the robbed person while the thief makes off, has been for some time successfully practiced. It is clear that we shall have no lack of footpads, garroters and midnight assassins to supply any thinning of the existing ranks in the future.

Affairs at Albany seem to have subsided into a general conviction that the Tweed charter will be adopted on Tuesday, it having been made a special order for that day. It is not a little remarkable that the brave show of opposition from this City should have collapsed so suddenly and completely as it has. We can readily imagine that some of the leaders in that movement must feel chagrined and sore over the result. The "war to the knife" campaign was brief and disastrous—to the assailants. The result reminds us of the two Yorkshiremen who having chased a fox into his hole, one of them crawled in after him, while the other watched outside. The latter becoming impatient inquired of his comrade: "Jamie, be ye gotten him?" "Noa," was the half-smothered response, "he be gotten of." Politically Mr. TWEED is a great fox.

The argument of one "Mr. GEORGE CROUCH," "an Anglo-American stockholder," has been forwarded to us for publication. We cannot make room for it, but we are willing to state how long Mr. CROUCH has held his shares, and by what means he became possessed of them, if he cares to make that information public. Mr. CROUCH is in favor of the Erie "Ring," and is very angry with Mr. BURT—who, indeed, must keep a sharp lookout for his enemies. Rumor says that a little plot is being concocted for bringing that gentleman before a certain Judge in this City, and that by this means Mr. BURT is to be "fixed." Mr. BURT probably knows what a "weather-eye" is, and if he has such a thing about him, he had better keep it open.

Richmond people are in a fair way to settle their difficulties concerning the Mayoralty in a far more legitimate and commendable way than by rioting. Yesterday an injunction was issued by Judge UNDERWOOD restraining ELLYSON, Gov. WALKER'S appointee, from acting as Mayor. This injunction he proposes to disregard, in order that he may be brought into contempt, and thus be enabled to bring the whole case into Court on its merits by means of a habeas corpus. This is not only a much easier way to assert the right than an appeal to violence, but it will also disarm Congressional wrath by demonstrating a disposition to submit to the law. If the same course were pursued all over the South it would be infinitely better for all concerned.

The Buffalo *Courier*, one of the fairest and ablest Democratic organs in the State, thinks the plethora of officers in the army might easily and justly be remedied by disposing of those who were appointed from civil life, leaving those who have graduated from West Point, and who are deserving, in the service. It says, moreover, that another remedy might also be applied at West Point, by stopping the supply of officers from thence, which it estimates at about one hundred a year. It puts the number entirely too high. It will not average over fifty, which is not enough to fill the demand of the army, there being a large number of vacancies in the list of subalterns. The plethora exists in the list above the rank of Captain, and there the reduction must be made.

A lady writer protests once more against the "anti-woman" articles in the *Saturday Review*. What harm these exceedingly dull essays can do is beyond ordinary comprehension, but at any rate they are supposed to be very injurious to the sex. The only point worth noticing in the discussion is that the *Saturday* articles are all but universally attributed to some lady writer, and it is thought a sufficient answer to her statements to call her a "horrid creature" and a "disgrace to her sex." As a matter of fact, the writer of most of these essays—the "Girl of the Period" among others—is a man, and what is more a clergyman, and what is more an Episcopalian clergyman, carrying on his ministrations in the parish of ——; but we refrain from disclosing any more of the fearful secret. Here is another example of the danger of "guessing" at the writers of articles. Some imaginary female has been called up for punishment, while the real culprit has been all the time laughing in his sleeve—probably receiving slippers and smoking-caps from the young ladies in his congregation, and composing his satires over a cigar every Thursday afternoon. Such is the advantage of the anonymous system.

The late unfortunate collisions at sea, so painful in their evidences of sea-going recklessness, are yet relieved by a display of disciplined courage which must impress the minds of all seamen and lead to some excellent results. We mean the sense of duty that controls those in charge of ships, preventing panics and the selfishness of crews, and giving all the people on the wreck the best chances of escape. On board the *Onsida* the officers showed a sense of discipline stronger than the fear of death; and again in the more recent case of the *Normandy* in the English Channel. Capt. HARVEY, seeing his vessel about to sink, shouted, "Ladies first in the boats!" and put them and other passengers into the two that were available. In a few minutes he and all his crew went to the bottom. Such examples should be recorded and honored, since there is nothing in a field of battle to surpass them in fortitude and heroism; and the ocean enterprise of the present day needs them as a set-off against its rushing style of "putting things through."

The tendencies of the age toward centralization are unmistakable as regards things literary, however they may be debated as regards politics and society. It is perhaps not generally known that most of the famous magazines and quarterlies that bear the Edinburgh imprint are really printed and published in London; and now we observe that the Dublin *University Magazine*, which has striven hard to be national, has failed to get enough Irish support to live upon, and so has passed into the hands of English

proprietors. Everything marked in the shape of English books, periodicals or journalism gravitates to London, as does everything French to Paris. There are signs of a like movement in the United States toward New-York, but it may be long before it becomes as decided or general as in the older countries.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Mayor William V. Brady.

WILLIAM VERMILYE BRADY, Ex-Mayor of New-York, died at his residence, in this City, yesterday morning, after an illness of two months, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Among those who adorned our Municipal Government in its better and purer days, as well as eminent among those who direct the commercial and financial interests of this City and nation, he leaves a void both marked and unwelcome. Born in Harlem in the year 1811, he entered public life at an early age. In 1842 he was elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward; was subsequently chosen Alderman of the same ward, and continued in office until 1847, when he was elected to succeed Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of the City, which office he held for one term. On the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, Mr. BRADY was appointed Postmaster of this City, and continued as such until the close of President TAYLOR'S Administration. The larger portion of his life, and that, perhaps, which more intimately identified him with the financial interests of this City and the nation at large, was his long and active association with the most prominent and reliable life insurance companies in this City. Retiring from political life at the termination of Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration, he became the most prominent and active of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, and during the many years in which he was associated with the interests of that Company up to his death, he was universally regarded as the most prudent, foreseeing and reliable in the direction of its financial management, and its operations in real estate. In 1852 he was most prominent among those who originated the Continental Fire Insurance Company, which has been regarded as one of the most successful in the country. From its organization up to 1857, when he went to Europe for his health, he acted as its President, and from that time until his death, continued as one of its chief directors. In 1864 he met the necessities of the times by aiding in organizing the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, to the Presidency of which he was also elected, and in the management of which he continued, until by his experience and ability he had placed it on a secure and successful footing, when he resigned as President, but until his death continued one of its most reliable and efficient directors. He was also, at the time of his death, one of the directors of the Second National Bank, at the same time holding indirect relations of importance and high responsibility with numerous others, among the most important and weighty of the commercial and financial institutions of the City, in all of which he took a deep and active interest.

When elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1840, Mr. BRADY found there as his associates such men as Ex-Judge DAVIES, and Messrs. WOODHULL, BAYLIS, UNDERHILL, PURDY, WEST and LEE, and during the fierce contest then waged between the evenly-balanced Whigs and Locofocos, he was noted for his discretion, cool judgment and wise counsel. Nominated for a second official term as Mayor, he ran against Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, and was defeated by a very small majority. Again in 1849, he was tendered the nomination, but declined to run. Since his retirement from public life Mayor BRADY was highly esteemed and largely consulted by both individuals and officers in the direction of weighty financial matters, and especially in matters relating to real estate in this City, its present and prospective value, no man's opinion was more eagerly sought, or advice more implicitly followed. In this respect he enjoyed the confidence of our wealthiest and most substantial citizens to a remarkable degree. About three years ago his health began to decline, and so continued until within the past two months, when he was confined to his house, and gradually sank to his final rest. His administration of City affairs was characterized by strict devotion to his duties, which he discharged with unexceptionable integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Genial in disposition, upright in his private and public life, bearing to to the last an honorable and unsullied character, he passes away as one of the prominent landmarks which indicated the advancing power and wealth of the City of New-York. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 448 Fifth-avenue, on Saturday, the 2d inst., at 2 P. M., after which the remains will be removed for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Seth Boyden.

Mr. SETH BOYDEN, a well-known resident of Essex County, N. J., died at Middleville yesterday afternoon, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. BOYDEN came to Newark in 1815 and engaged in the manufacture of leather. From that time until his death he resided in or near the city, to the prosperity of which he largely contributed by the introduction of new branches of manufacture. In 1816 he invented a machine for cutting "brads" by which their cost was largely diminished. At about the same time he commenced to work a machine of his own invention for splitting leather. The manufacture of "patent leather" was first commenced by him in 1819, and the business which he then started upon a small scale has since been widely extended, and forms one of the most important of the business enterprises of Newark. He made the first specimens of malleable iron in 1826, and continued its manufacture until 1831; perfected the first locomotive with a driving-rod outside the wheels; invented (simultaneously with others) the steam "cut-off;" produced the first daguerreotype in America; assisted Prof. MORSE in working out the theory of electric telegraphy; invented the process of making the zinc known as "spelter;" discovered the method of making Russia sheet-iron, which he manufactured, but at so great a cost that he could not compete with the imported article, and patented a "hat-body machine," which is now used extensively in all hat manufactories in this country. In his later years Mr. BOYDEN gave his attention to agriculture, which he benefited by the introduction of new inventions and methods of culture. Many of the most celebrated descriptions of strawberries were his, and those grown in his garden last season were the largest ever known in the history of the plant. During all his life this remarkable man, whose inventions have made millions for others, was himself, poor, but his poverty was forgotten in his genial spirits and his noble life. Up to the latest days of his life, the thoughts that had accompanied him from early manhood and that had accomplished so many beneficial results, were still working after further discoveries; his intellect as clear and his spirits as ambitious as ever.

Rev. Archibald C. Foss.

Rev. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, intelligence of whose death at Clarens, Switzerland, has been received in this City, retired from the ministry about a year ago, on account of ill health, and since that time has traveled extensively in Europe. He was much esteemed by the members of the Methodist Church, and was for a long time connected, as pastor, with various churches in that denomination. He was a ripe scholar, and in 1861 was appointed Professor in the Wesleyan University. He joined the New-York Conference in 1852, and during the following year was stationed at Lenox. In 1854 and 1855 he was pastor of the Morrisania Mission, and in 1856 was transferred to the Thirtieth-street Church, in this City. In 1858 he was associated with Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, at St. Paul's Church. In 1860 he was sent to Tarrytown, and from 1863 to 1865 was Presiding Elder in the Poughkeepsie district. In 1866 he was again pastor of the Thirtieth-street Church; and in 1868 he officiated at Sing Sing. About this time his health failed, and he was added to the supernumerary list. His brother, Rev. C. D. FOSS, is at present pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church in Thirty-fourth-street.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL AND CONCERT.

The last Philharmonic rehearsal for the concert occurring to-morrow may be attended to-day. The programme is of especial interest, and will have for solo interpreters Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mr. CARL ROSA. Its principal instrumental feature will be LISZT'S symphony illustrative of DANTE'S "Divina Commedia."

For some of the many communications we have received in regard to the Bible in Public Schools, we hope to find room in Sunday's TIMES.

WASHINGTON.

Texas Fully Represented—A Scene in the House—The Prospects of Gen. Ames—A Remnant of Slavery—The Case of Georgia—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—One of the richest, spiciest, and most amusing scenes which has ever been enjoyed in the House, occurred this afternoon. The Committee on Elections made a unanimous report, through Mr. BURR, of Illinois, in favor of admitting all the members from Texas to seats. Mr. SHANKS objected to Mr. CONNOR, a Democratic carpet-bagger from Indiana, and late an officer of the regular army. He read some affidavits impugning his character, and insisted that he should be excluded. Pending the contest for his seat Gen. BUTLER came in and took up the cudgel against CONNER, concluding by reading the same affidavits which SHANKS had read. STEVENSON, of Ohio, of the Elections Committee, came vigorously to the defense of that body, and denounced the opposition as an unworthy and partisan movement. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, denounced the objection as preposterous, and in an effective little speech vouched for CONNER'S loyalty and war record. Then DAWES, GARFIELD and SCHENCK, and, one after another, nearly all the strong men of the House, came to the defense of the Committee, leaving BUTLER with only SHANKS and INGERSOLL as his supporters. The latter made a ridiculous speech about moral monsters being admitted to the House. All this time, nearly two hours, CONNER sat coolly by the side of Judge ORTH, his self-poise undisturbed, and chewing tobacco with a decided gusto. He was eagerly sought out as his notoriety had preceded him, and people were astonished to find a very young, boyish-looking fellow, apparently hardly beyond his teens, with light hair, no beard, but a sharp, reckless expression, with a general singed-cat appearance. He contemplated the proceedings with the utmost nonchalance, and looked contemptuously in the direction of Gen. BUTLER. When the previous question was ordered, the sentiment was all one way. Gen. BUTLER demanded a division, then the yeas and nays, which were refused, then tellers, which were refused, and the Election Committee was sustained with only two or three negative votes. To this time CONNER had not injured himself, but as soon as sworn in he asked unanimous consent for ten minutes to make a personal explanation. his audacity attracted attention, and his impudence was refreshing. He said he had been told in Texas that BUTLER ruled the House and he would never be admitted, but it was otherwise. He then called BUTLER a low comedian, for which he was called to order, and he then apologized. [BUTLER interrupted him, but with the loftiest disdain, which excited much merriment, the boy declined to yield. Mr. SHANKS replied in a minute's speech, declaring that he had once appointed CONNER to the Naval Academy from which he had been dismissed, and concluding by denouncing him as a worthless fellow, for which he also was called to order and was thus on a par with CONNOR. The latter is about twenty-five years of age, of small figure, self-confident in manner and smarter though not probably any better than he looks.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

The administration of the oath in the Senate to the Texas Senators elect, Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN, was in striking contrast to the tornado raised in the House over the admission of Representative CONNER. All was peace and serenity and sunshine. Senator THURMAN asked very meekly that the credentials be read, after which the two gentlemen, escorted by Messrs. DRAKE and COLE, advanced to the Vice-President's desk and went through the prescribed formula of support to the Constitution and disavowal of having voluntarily aided the late rebellion. It was a very tame affair compared with what occurred at the other end of the Capitol, and the ripple of interest occasioned was as to where they would be seated. Benches immediately behind Mr. REVELS and Mr. BROWNLOW were allotted them, and the usual greeting, introduction and handshaking followed. The galleries were only partially filled.

THE TARIFF.

The general debate on the tariff was finally closed to-night with a long but very terse and forcible speech by Gen. SCHENCK, which was a defense of the machinery of the bill rather than a defense of all its rates. He did, however, defend the sugar clauses very strenuously, though he did not made it clear by any means that the swindle on the consumers was substantially as represented. To-morrow the Committee of the Whole will begin the consideration of the first item, to wit—tea, to which they were all invited by Gen. SCHENCK to-night.

THE CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The Cuban bond investigation was continued today. Congressman COX was examined as to whether any of the gold-inquiry evidence was copied while it was in his possession. He said it was not. The examination of the witness BROOKS was concluded. He exhibited to the Committee some twenty thousand dollars of Cuban bonds, and it is said accounted for all that have been in his possession. BUTLER is reported as saying that this witness' evidence is a "water haul." Three other men are now wanted by the Committee; their names are A. B. TAYLOR, of Chicago, a Col. WILSON, of this City, and a certain Mr. BABCOCK. WILSON is said to be one of the witnesses who have been before the Grand Jury for the purpose of securing the indictment of certain parties. Dr. BLISS appeared at the Committee-room today but was not examined.

NEW-MEXICO AS A STATE.

The Committee on Territories having heard various arguments and statistics from Mr. CHAVES, Delegate from New-Mexico, in favor of making a State of that Territory, today reconsidered the vote by which they some time since postponed the New-Mexico Enabling act, and it is now before them for further consideration. An earnest effort will be made to secure the favorable consideration of a bill erecting New-Mexico into a State, but there is scarcely any probability of success under present circumstances. The Committee further considered the bill annuling certain acts of the Wyoming Legislature, but reached no conclusions.

THE CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce today passed on the cases of nearly all of the consular appointments referred to them. The places are nearly all of an unimportant character.

GEN. AMES.

The case of Gen. AMES remains still undecided in the Senate. It was hoped this morning, when Mr. SUMNER'S motion for an Executive Session was not agreed to and the question of the admission of Gen. AMES taken up, that a vote would be reached before adjournment; but a dreary and tiresome debate followed, and the subject went over to another and perhaps another day. The probabilities of the admission of Gen. AMES are stronger now than they were a week ago, and there is no doubt that he will get his seat.

THE FUNDING BILL AND THE BANKS.

The mails this evening from the West have brought eighteen or twenty remonstrances from the merchants and business men of Chicago generally, upward of a thousand in number, protesting against the banking clauses of the Funding bill as acts of confiscation that will produce a general panic in the country if adopted. They will be presented to the House to-morrow by Mr. JUDD, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee on National Banks, who are here to the number of twenty or more, had an informal conference with the Banking and Currency Committee today. There was a very general talk on the subject of banking. Messrs. HALL, of Boston; COLEMAN, of Troy; CALHOUN, of New-York; JUDSON, of Syracuse, and SCAMMON, of Chicago, spoke at some length. There was an almost unanimous expression in favor of free banking under the provisions of the present law; and some of these gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of free banking on a long five per cent. bond.

A REMNANT OF SLAVERY.

The last number of the *New Era*, a paper edited and owned by colored gentlemen, states, editorially, that there are at the present time four men imprisoned in Kentucky undergoing sentence for having aided slaves to escape prior to the war. It appears that one of these prisoners has still ten years to serve.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Senate Post-office Committee heard an argument today from Mr. KELLOGG in favor of establishing a line of steamers, to which it is proposed to give a subsidy of $150,000 per annum, from New-Orleans to Tampico and Vera Cruz. The argument was supported by what purported to be the trade statistics before the war and at the present time between those points. In *ante-bellum* years it appears that United States commerce with that region of country amounted to over twenty millions of dollars per annum, which has since dwindled away to about eight millions, while the trade of England and France has increased to upwards of thirty millions.

WORK AT HELL GATE.

Representative CALKINS, of New-York, has received a letter from the officer in charge of the works at Hell Gate, stating that the unexpended balance of appropriations for that work amount to $160,000, and that $400,000 will be required to continue the work properly during the coming year.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The consideration of the case of Georgia will not be resumed in the Senate until that of Gen. AMES is disposed of, which will not be, according to present indications, before Monday. Those immediately concerned and interested in the subject say that the majority for or against the Bingham amendment will not vary more than two or three either way. The Bryant party are not very sanguine now that they will succeed. They argue that the admission of the Texas Senators will probably throw the beam against them.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

The question of the registration and enrollment of foreign ships is one on which some action will be taken during the present session of Congress. Certain members are pressing and clamoring for free trade in ships, maintaining that our duties are higher than those of any other country in the world; that, in fact, no such duties exist anywhere except to slight extent in France. On the other hand, the shipbuilding interests protest against any change in existing statutes in this direction, and are flooding Congress with petitions to that effect; one was received this week signed by 5,000 people. The two Committees on Commerce of the Senate and of the House are to have a joint meeting on the subject early in April.

CABLE RECIPROCITY.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD appeared today before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, urging the passage of a law allowing submarine cables to be laid from any country to the United States, provided the United State, or any citizens thereof, can lay a cable to such country on equal terms; in other words, establishing perfect reciprocity. Government messages to have precedence over all other messages from the United States, and precedence over all private messages to the United States; heavy penalties to be imposed upon any persons injuring the cables. He argued against the provisions in one of the pending bills which gives our Government the free use of each cable one hour in every twelve, or with the three Atlantic cables equal to six hours in every twenty-four; and he pointed out the various conflicting clauses in the different bills now before Congress, one of which asserts perfect reciprocity and another gives an extensive right to lay and use a cable for fourteen years. He presented a list of submarine cables now in successful operation in the different parts of the world, showing sixty-four of them, aggregating a total length of 22,007; and also another list, showing the number of cables under contracts to be completed during this and next year, with a total of 20,828. Mr. FIELD pressed on the Committee the importance of establishing a submarine cable line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, which would require, with the usual allowance for slack, over 8,500 miles of cable. This line would complete the circuit of the globe in connection with the lines now in working order and the cables now under contract to be laid.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal a discussion took place in regard to a correction of the journal, proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message relative to the Fifteenth Amendment read in open session.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

Mr. DRAKE presented the credentials of MORGAN C. HAMILTON and J. W. FLANIGAN as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office. The credentials were then read, being certificates of election signed by E. J. DAVIS, Governor of Texas.

In response to a request from the Vice-President, Messrs. HAMILTON and FLANIGAN came forward, escorted by Messrs. DRAKE and COLE, and after being duly qualified, took seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

The House joint resolutions of respect for the memory of Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS were then taken from the table and passed.

ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from citizens of Alleghany County, Penn., for an entire abrogation of the income tax, and called attention to the necessity for speedy and definite action on the subject, in view of the fact that, by the terms of the law, the tax had expired on Dec. 31, 1869, and its subsequent collection was unjust and illegal.

RETIRED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The bill relating to officers of Soldiers' Homes, allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at the Home, was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. RICE—Granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

By Mr. KELLOGG—To authorize the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans to be given to the State of Louisiana, for hospital services.

The said bills were referred to appropriate committees.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish a National Institute of Applied Sciences.

It incorporates an association of citizens at Washington independent of any Government connections or national character, for the education of youth in the industrial arts and sciences. The city armory building is to be allowed for their use by the Secretary of War.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Australia.

It directs the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for mail steam-ship service between the port of San Francisco and some port or ports in Australia and New-Zealand, touching at Honolulu and ports in the Island of Fejee and New-Caledonia, by means of a monthly line of first-class American-built sea-going steam-ships of not less than 2,000 register tons' burden each. He is also to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service for a term of twelve years, but no proposal shall be considered which shall amount to more than $500,000 for the twelve round voyages per annum; nor unless the same is from a responsible citizen or citizens of the United States. Under any contract made to go into effect by Jan. 1, 1871, the mail steam-ships employed in the service are to be exempt from all port charges and Custom-house dues at the ports of arrival and departure in the United States.

The bill was referred to Committee on Post-offices.

THE CASE OF GEN. AMES.

At 1 o'clock the case of Gen. AMES, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. VICKERS addressed the Senate upon the question of inhabitancy as a qualification of citizenship. He argued that the alleged declaration by Gen. AMES to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make the intention valid. He refuted the argument that a mere declaration of a party constituted sufficient evidence of habitation as opposed to the principle of all judicial elections.

Mr. SAWYER discussed the general question, and replied to the admission that in the event of Mr. AMES' re-election by the Mississippi Legislature, involving the withdrawal of the present claims, the present difficulty would be avoided. That Legislature had declared Mr. AMES to be a citizen of Mississippi by electing him, and why should they be asked to repeat the declaration. A new election would not make Mr. AMES' intention to reside there any more complete than was his former intention.

Mr. CARPENTER said there would be this difference: If Gen. AMES would now go to Mississippi and stay there over night, he would have remained of his own free will for a longer period than at any time prior to his election.

Mr. SAWYER replied that the inference from the Senator's remark was that he (CARPENTER) held to the opinion that an army officer could not at any time choose a domicile.

Mr. CARPENTER explained that as Gen. AMES went to Mississippi in obedience to the orders of a higher authority, the fact of his being there could not be considered as an element in the creation of his inhabitancy in that State.

Mr. SAWYER went on to argue that the elements necessary to create inhabitancy were the bodily presence, with the intention of remaining. The bodily presence was first created by virtue of a military order, and subsequently the intention to remain an inhabitant of Mississippi was formed.

Mr. CONKLING said in many cases bodily presence became the overt act, and in others it had nothing to do with the question. He mentioned a supposable case of the purchase of an estate in Pennsylvania as a residence for himself and family, to show that he might be made an inhabitant of that State without ever being there.

Mr. SAWYER, resuming his argument, contended that the fact of Gen. AMES' acceptance of the Senatorial nomination was as significant as buying a plantation, or any other act he could perform, to show his intention to become a citizen. It was not necessary for him to purchase a house or engage in business in order to become an inhabitant.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, reviewed the facts in the case, and argued that Gen. AMES, as a citizen of the United States, as, also, every other citizen, had a habitation assigned him by law; that a citizen could not be without a domicile. An army officer was not so divested of his own free will that he could not choose for himself a dwelling. The restriction was only as to his official duties.

Mr. DAVIS rose to correct a misapprehension by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. MORRILL,) and explained that he had not intended by a recent remark to assert that Gen. AMES was personally the master of the Mississippi Legislature, but that in his military position that body had been made his subordinates, and were virtually his slaves. He would now say that the real master in the election of Mr. AMES was the President of the United States; that the election was merely the execution of a Presidential behest.

Mr. MORRILL had not understood that anything offensive was intended, but could not see the application of the Senator's remark that the same power still remained.

Mr. DAVIS—Is not the power of the Commander-in-Chief there?

Mr. MORRILL—Not any more than in Kentucky and, by the grace of God, my honorable friend comes here in spite of the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—Yes, sir, and I trust that grace of God will exist forever; but I say it does not exist in relation to Mississippi. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. MORRILL inquired upon what authority the Senator asserted that the independence exercised by the people of Kentucky did not exist in Mississippi?

Mr. DAVIS replied—We had the most palpable, repeated and humiliating evidence of the enslaved condition of the military power, not only of the people of Mississippi, but of all the Southern States formerly in rebellion.

Mr. MORRILL said the Senator knew how often he and his colleagues, during the great struggle of the rebellion, had risen on the floor to say the same thing of the military power in regard to his own State.

Mr. DAVIS desired to make the further statement that when the military power was there present in its strength in Kentucky it did domineer and tyrannize over the people, trample under foot her Constitution, her laws and the liberties of her people, as it did everywhere.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought some illustration of the power of the President and Congress was shown in the case of Georgia, which had been reconstructed some three times, and Mississippi once. Suppose the Mississippi Legislature should displease the Federal power by not returning Gen. AMES, your reconstruction rod would again be lifted over the State.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that that would apply equally well to Delaware. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY—Mr. President, I know it is as asserted; you have the mere physical force, but if the State of Delaware had the power to hurl you and every man who would attempt to do such a thing, as I would advise them to do, you would never dare attempt it in Delaware.

Mr. MORRILL hoped that day was far distant when the United States would array itself against Delaware.

Mr. DRAKE—Or Delaware array itself against the nation.

Mr. SAULSBURY added that the time had been when the military power had been exercised in Delaware, and even he, a Senator of the United States, had been denied the privilege of voting in the town in which he lived.

Mr. MORRILL then asked for the reading of a series of resolutions recently passed by the Mississippi Legislature, asking that Gen. AMES be admitted to a seat. The resolutions were read.

Without closing the debate, the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—From large numbers of boiler-makers in New-Hampshire and through the Middle States on to Michigan, for a reduction of the duty on wrought iron tubes and flues.

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—From the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Association, for the abolition of compulsory harbor, port and pilotage fees.

ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday by Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education and Labor, in reference to the Bureau of Education, and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. McNEELY, a member of the same Committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He intimated that the manager of the Freedmen's Bureau had made nice property speculation with the funds of the Bureau; that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. ROGERS requiring an account of the disposal of those funds, and charged that the real object of this bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. DOCKERY, SHANKS of Maryland, ARNELL, HOAR and other members until the close of the morning hour.

The discussion being closed, Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was not carried—yeas 63, nays 92, and it went over till the next morning hour.

ADMISSION OF THE TEXAS MEMBERS.

Mr. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and that they were, *prima facie*, entitled to their seats.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the swearing in of Mr. CONNER, one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was a Captain in the United States Army, and of his having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the Military Commission which tried him for the offence.

A long debate here ensued in reference to Mr. CONNER, in which his previous character, history and eligibility as a member were freely criticised. Personalities were indulged in, and the discussion at times became quite heated, particularly so between Messrs. BUTLER and STEVENSON, who were the principal speakers. Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, in his remarks was severe, claiming that he had procured the appointment of Mr. CONNER to Annapolis, from which school he had been turned out for "utter worthlessness." He moved that the charges against him be referred to the Committee on Elections. The report of the Committee in favor of the Texas member-elect was sustained by Messrs. STEVENSON, ORTH, DAWES and others. Finally the discussion was closed, the motion of Mr. SHANKS was rejected, and the four Texas members were sworn in. Their names are: W. T. CLARK, J. C. CONNER, E. DEGENER and G. W. WHITMORE.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. CONNER was allowed ten minutes for a personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. SHANKS to the fact that his (CONNER'S) father had been a prominent opponent to that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and to the fact that he (Mr. SHANKS) supposed that he owned him, because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. BUTLER, he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability, he had been forcibly impressed today with the conviction that he (Mr. BUTLER) had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of a low comedian.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER (disdainfully)—Oh, he does not know any better. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNER—I withdraw it.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House that he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and again added that he was worthless.

The Speaker reminded Mr. SHANKS that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that remarks in reference to him which were in order an hour ago were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS—I beg pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

THE TARIFF DEBATE RESUMED.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion, which, he said, had been too general on generalities in general, and not particular enough on particularities in particular, a phrase which his Western friends would understand. A good deal had been said by the opponents of the bill in favor of what was called free trade. He did not understand that there was such a thing as free trade. What was free trade? It was a myth, a theory. If it had any meaning at all it was that a country should permit all articles imported from abroad to come in without any charges at all in the shape of import duty. That would really be free trade. There might, however, be another definition allowed to the expression, and that was that they might properly be called free-traders who would advocate the idea of admitting all articles of every kind and description on the same footing and at an equal percentage of duties on each. Free trade as described in either of those two ways had no existence nor never had any existence and never would have any in any civilized country. For his part, he was for discrimination in regard to internal taxation, and also in regard to import duty. Gentlemen had quoted the theories and practices of England, France, Belgium and Germany, as against the practice pursued in the United States. Had they ever thought of the difference between the United States as a country filled with free people, living under free institutions, and those countries whose example they would have followed? He could understand how a country limited in territory, limited in the number and variety of its productions, making, perhaps, only silk and wine, or only cotton yarns and cutlery, might wish, in order to feed its millions of underpaid and ill-fed workmen, to have brought to its shores freely everything produced in some other more abounding country, and let it take back in return its limited productions. But was that the condition of the United States? Gentlemen thought it proper to apply to this country the rules and theories of those insignificant spots of earth, having no great variety of production. They might as well undertake to fit the apparel of a great lusty growing youth, in the full prime and vigor of life, and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn-out, dwarfish old man. There were many things in the bill which had not met his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been for coming down twenty per cent. on the duty on coal. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $22,994,431 in taxation on the importation of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue to that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of the duty. If the bill were recommitted the Committee might vary the articles on which the reduction had been made—tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c.—but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and the public credit. The Committee had started out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at twenty million dollars. A close calculation, however, showed that on the importations of last year the reduction recommended would amount to nearly $23,000,000. As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on the various manufactures of iron, nor had the Committee done so in this bill; the Committee had merely changed the classification. The duty on pig-iron now was reduced from nine to seven dollars a ton. He explained and defended the new classification of steel and sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at three and a quarter cents per pound, instead of the present rate, two and one-fourth, three, three and one-fourth and three and one-half, with ten per cent. ad valorem, and the rates on cigars which are now three, three and one-half, four and five cents per pound, being fixed at two cents for the three cent and part of the three and one-half grades; three cents for a part of the three and one-half, and all the four cent grades; and four for the five cent grades. He denied that this change was for the benefit of the refiners, but claimed that it would inure to the benefit of the consumers. He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to the agriculturists, and said that there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to the agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax and tow, and flaxseed and castor beans, and hides and all the raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by the manufacturers of oil and leather. He therefore denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for the farmers. He criticised the project of a tariff suggested by the American Free-trade League, and said it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax articles of English production, and did propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but he protested against her making a tariff for the United States.

The Committee then rose.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

Mr. LOGAN introduced (at the request of a friend) a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SURVEY OF THE JAMES AND OHIO RIVERS.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and examination to be made of the line of water communication between tide-water on the James River and the Ohio River at the mouth of the Kanawha, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of water communication for transportation purposes between these points. Adopted.

The House at 5¼, adjourned.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Complete List of the Passengers, Cabin and Steerage—Names of the Officers and Crew.

The following is an authentic list of all those on board the *City of Boston* when she sailed from Halifax. They number 191—namely, 84 crew and 107 passengers—55 cabin and 52 steerage. Besides the military men already mentioned, the cabin passengers include a great many business men of position in Halifax. The steerage passengers are chiefly from New-York, and include several small families. The following are the

PASSENGERS.

Cabin.—From New-York: Allen Ebbs, wife, child and infant; Mr. Ryland and lady, W. M. Cochrane, M. A. Praeger, Mrs. M. Cosgrove, J. Cosgrove, J. Adshead, R. C. Lawton. From Halifax: Capt. Hamilton, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Mrs. Kildahl, child (thirteen months) and infant; Mr. Baker and lady, two children (three and five years) and nurse; Capt. Stirling, lady, infant and nurse; H. C. Morley, deputy assistant superintendent stores; Mrs. Orange and child, Lieut. Orange and female servant, Lieut. Kildahl and female servant, W. E. Potter, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Leconte, Master T. R. Robinson, Master Thos. H. Robinson, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. A. K. Doull, Mr. E. Billing, Mr. J. B. Young, Mr. J. Barron, Mr. Walter Barron, Mr. P. Power, Mr. James N. Paint, Miss F. Paint, Mr. G. A. Knox, Mr. Wm. Murray, Mr. C. S. Silva, Mr. E. J. Kenny, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. John D. Purdy, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. S. R. Montgomery, Mr. Wm. Parkes.

Steerage.—From New-York: William J. McCrea, wife and infant, Janet Barnsley and two children, John Moran, William Lapsworth, John Gibson, Benjamin Woodhead, James McManaus, Kate McManaus, Michael Parkinson, Edw. Parrey, James McDonnell, T. Fox, Thomas Barton, M. J. Harding, John J. Ashton, William Moalsdale, William Barnsley, George Fearn, James H. Hamsley, George Jennings, John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Thomas Bolton, John T. Bailey, Joseph Davies, Ellen Davies, William Davies, Thomas Davies, W. J. Threstrer, John Davies, Evan Thomas, Samuel McCulla, Michael Dempsey, William Carr, Charles Grattan, James White, Francis McCarthy, L. Floyer, Thomas Francis, William Thompson, A. R. Conk. From Halifax: James McCain and wife, Joseph Holland, James Graves, Mary A. Erskine, Patrick Cassidy, Geo. Rowling.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The vessel has a crew of eighty-four men, ranked as follows:

Commander—Capt. J. J. Halcrow.

Mates—J. Mortimer, First; J. Craven, Second, and W. H. James, Third.

Surgeon—Thomas Spring Rice.

Subordinate Officers—William Smith, Purser; Alfred Joseph Garrett, barkeeper; James McGregor, chief steward; John Smith, second steward; Charles Joyce, engineers' steward; Henry Stokes, Robert Haigh, John Simeon, Nathan Ramsden, Elias Porteus, Creswell Pigott, Walter Ferguson, Thomas Davies and James Burberry, stewards; John Feanah, Edward Harrison, Thomas Mathews and Thomas Towtrey, cooks; Robert Casey, baker; William Old, butcher; William Collier, carpenter; Jas. Fegan, joiner; William Collins, boatswain; Wm. Farr, boatswain's mate.

Seamen—Able-bodied seamen: Charles Stroud, Peter Martin, John Griffiths, Isaac Francombe, Thomas M'Kee, Emmanuel Silva, Edward Condy, Thomas Barker, Thomas Qumlan, Thomas Kelly, Peter Abrahams, Patrick Flynn, Angus M'Millan, James Coffey, Martin Glenning, William M'Mace, James Fegan, Thomas Mason, Samuel Hawkes, Michael Garroty, Edmund Allen, Patrick Rice, Henry Kelly, John Brown, and John Jenkins. Ordinary seamen: George Adams, Joseph Regan, Walter Littlejohn, and George Jack.

Engineer's Department—Engineers: Alexander Urquhart, first; Robert Henry Hawkes, second; J. Walker Tomlinson, third; Charles Occleshead, fourth; and James Hayes, fifth. Firemen: John Beggs, James McDonald, Edward Burns, Wm. Dewitt, Emmanuel Taylor, Louis Haverest, Robert Frame, Patrick McLean, Henry Divine, Thomas Kinsella, John Wilson, Hugh Fitzpatrick, John Molyneaux, Evan Thomas, Thomas Seroggie, Martin Lawless, Joseph Bennett, Joseph Kirkham, Stephen Glenna, Michael Gavin and Geo. Young.

THE FALSE REPORT OF HER ARRIVAL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 18, in commenting upon the false report of the arrival of the steamer *City of Boston*, says:

"The message seems to have been addressed to a member of the Irish Stock Exchange—a likely means of assuring it wide and rapid publicity. It circulated accordingly, and the plausibility recommended it to those who were nursing up their dying hopes. We can hardly figure to ourselves the intense pangs of the double reaction, or calculate the effect of the shock on bodies and minds worn by long anxiety and hope deferred. And as mental pain is far keener than bodily pain, the crime is greater than the casting of an Orsini bomb into a passing crowd. The more benevolent a man's nature the more would he be inclined to delight himself with the pangs of the wretch who could cause such wanton suffering to sorrowing fellow-creatures. The leading member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, we presume, can identify his correspondent. If he can, we have no hesitation in saying it is his imperative duty to give him over to be gibbeted as an example, by public opinion."

Fine Arts.

A picture sale of considerable importance will take place under the auspices of LEEDS & MINER, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on Monday, April 18. It will consist of the private collection of J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq., which includes a large number of valuable paintings, some of which are veritable old masters, and some fine specimens of the best American artists. There are among the latter works by Gilbert Stuart, Church, Eastman Johnson, Cole, Sully, Leutze, Huntington, Mount; while among the former are works by Cignani, Dominichini, L. Caracci, Velasquez, J. Cuyp, Tintoretto, Zucharelli, Van Der Meulen, Snyders, Rosa da Tivoli, Gonzales, Coypel, Carl Hubner, Ziem, Verboeckhoven, Madou, Chavet, Robbe, Guillemin, Tschaggeny, De Bylandt, Fauvelet, Otto Erdmann, Calisch, Herring, Percy, Hill, Armfield, Passmore, Gentz, Carl Becker, De Block, Florent Willems, Platteel, Van Hove, Walraven, Van Schendel, and others. This sale is well worthy of attention from those who wish to acquire pictures of sterling merit and increasing value.

A life-size portrait of President LINCOLN has been published by Mr. JOHN H. LITTLEFIELD which is a genuine credit to American art. It is a pure line engraving, and is quite a marvel of patient elaboration besides being the best likeness of the lamented original we have ever seen. Both as an artistic production and as a portrait it is infinitely superior to the cheap chromos, enlarged photographs and other substitutes with which the country is flooded, and may well replace such works on the walls of patriotic families. It is an honest and thorough piece of engraving and will compare favorably with European pictures of the same kind.

Messrs. COLTON, ZAHN & ROBERTS have published a life-size copy in chromo of GUIDO'S "Beatrice di Cenci" which deserves commendation for fidelity, mellowness of tone and delicacy of coloring, and for general resemblance to an oil painting. We have seen few works in this branch of art that in these respects surpass the one in question, the intrinsic beauty of which will recommend it to many, as well as the skill with which the copy has been managed.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—An exceedingly unique and novel illustrated paper has just come out. It is called *American Enterprise*, and its object is to advertise certain houses and wares through designs drawn by some of the most prominent of our artists, and engraved by Mr. W. J. LINTON, instead of through the ordinary display types. It is certainly prepared in the most perfect manner, is perfectly new and ingenious, and is quite a credit to American enterprise.

The *Aldine Press* for April contains two pictures which will render it peculiarly attractive to many in this City and Brooklyn, there being a large and finely-engraved portrait of Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, and, facing it, a full-page engraving of St. Ann's Church, on the Heights. We have often spoken of the exquisite character of the engravings given in this monthly publication; the literary contents of this number will prove not less attractive than they to its possessors, among whom should be included all who welcome "patient, persistent and earnest efforts to produce perfection in journalism" in this country.

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SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.

THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS RESIDING IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, TO WHOM IT IS PERMITTED TO REFER, AND WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—*Advertisement.*

The Chicago Lock-Picking.

The claim of JOSEPH L. HALL to having picked one of the Sargent Bank Locks in Chicago, recently, is declared by Mr. SARGENT a malicious attack upon him and a fraud upon the public; and, in support of this statement, Mr. SARGENT offers Mr. HALL $2,000 to pick his lock in a way to show it to be fairly done.—*Advertisement.*

NEW SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS just out at UNDERHILL'S, Nos. 134 and 136 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist: and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

Resignation of Mr. Bright Spoken Of; Proceedings in the House of Commons; The Sappho and Cambria; Epsom Spring Meeting; The Roman Council; Mazzini and the Romagna; Dr. Tardieu and the Students; Ex-Queen Isabella.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Passage of the New City Charter at Albany; Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—the President's Proclamation; The San Domingo Question.

General Topics.

The Independence Question in Canada; Death of Gen. Thomas in San Francisco—Sketch of His Life and Public Services; Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, on the Cuban Cause; Death of a New-Hampshire Editor; Col. Baker and the Piegans.

Local Intelligence.

Our Street Merchants—Some Strange Characters, and Their Modes of Life; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the Sectarian School Question; Notable Wills; The Murderer Reynolds; River Navigation; Auction Sale of Coal; Salmon from California.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—The Best Potatoes—Drain Tiles and Draining—Geese—Four Calves at one Birth—Asparagus—Lightning Rods—Lice on Cattle—Mice-Girdled Trees—Agricultural Resources of Georgia.

Editorial Comments.

Tariff Reform—Taxation of Raw Materials; Major-Gen. Thomas; Work Meet for Repentance; Capt. Eyre and his Court; The Piegan Village Slaughter; The End of the First Act; The Meeting on the School Question; the Treasury Policy and its Effect on the Country; Crowning the Edifice.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 21 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Tuck Marker Headquarters for Sewing Machines—"Fuller and Barnum and Goodrich," $3. I. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CRONIN—ST. JOHN.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, DAVID E. CRONIN, of New-York, to Miss JULIA M., daughter of Vincent St. John, Esq.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 31, WILLIAM V. BRADY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 448 5th-av., on Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M.

COFFIN.—On Wednesday, March 30, at Middletown, Conn., JENNIE E., only daughter of O. Vincent and Ellen E. Coffin, and granddaughter of the late Linus Coe, aged 9 years, 2 months and 12 days.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 31, EDWIN MORGAN, second son of Alonzo B. and Elen A. Cornell, aged 7 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Ithaca, N. Y., for interment.

DEVELIN.—On Wednesday last, March 30, DEBORAH DEVELIN, relict of John Develin, deceased, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her sons, William Austin and John E. Develin, are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., when there will be a requiem mass. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Manhattanville Station to meet the 9:10 A. M. train on Hudson River Railroad from 30th-st.

GALLAUDET.—On Thursday afternoon, March 31, LAURENT CLERC GALLAUDET, aged 17 months, twin child of Thomas and Elizabeth Budd Gallaudet.

The funeral service will be to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

GEBHARD.—At Rome, on Wednesday, March 30, after a short illness, KATE, widow of Frederick Charles Gebhard, and daughter of Thomas R. Davis, of this City.

HATHAWAY.—On Wednesday, March 30, 1870, at Bellevue Hospital, S. S. HATHAWAY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral from the above place, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Newburg papers please copy.

HAND.—In Milburn, N. J., on Tuesday, March 29, ISAAC M. HAND, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 P. M., from St. Stephens' Episcopal Church, Milburn.

HAMERSLEY.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, widow of Lewis C. Hamersley, in the 89th year of her age.

The connections and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

HERRICK.—At the Grand Hotel, on Thursday morning, March 31, EDWIN HERRICK.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Atonement, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Haydenville, Mass., for interment.

KATTENHORN.—At East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, March 29, HARRIET ANN, wife of H. H. Kattenhorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, East New-York, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In Greenwich, (Cascob,) Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 30, 1870, SILAS W., only son of Capt. Ard and Louisa Knapp, aged 25 years, 3 months and 5 days.

His funeral will be attended at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Coscob Bridge Station to meet the 11½ o'clock train from New-York.

LEAVITT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, March 30, MARIA C., wife of Rufus W. Leavitt, and daughter of Morris Franklin, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCORMICK.—On Wednesday morning, March 30, EMELINE, daughter of Hugh McCormick, of this City, deceased.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, John McCormick, No. 211 West 12th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NEWBY.—On Thursday, March 31, SAMUEL NEWBY, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Rev. Thomas B. Newby; the Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, and the Board of Managers of the North-western Dispensary, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Saturday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEWARD.—On Wednesday, March 30, 1870, SARAH C., wife of Thos. Seward, aged 36 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Eagle Lodge No. 58, A. F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Paul-av., near Montgomery-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN TINE.—On Wednesday, March 30, FRANCIS THEODORUS VAN TINE, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, April 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Theodorus Van Tine, Esq., No. 420 West 19th-st.

WOLCOTT.—On Wednesday, March 30, MARY ALMIRA WOLCOTT, widow of the late Henry Wolcott, formerly of Middletown, Conn., aged 75 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., will continue for THREE WEEKS ONLY

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CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES, MARKED AT AND BELOW COST IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices we shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

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THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS—NEW, FRESH AND BEAUTIFUL,

TEN PER CENT. LESS than New-York Houses.

Paris granite dinner sets, from	$12 to $18
French china dinner sets, from	$23 to $29
Decorated dinner sets, from	$50 to $450

ELEGANT STOCK OF BRONZES.

Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity; Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.

Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, above 27th-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.

PARSONS & CO. offer a fine stock, in great variety, of the different Trees and Shrubs. For catalogues, address Flushing, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary, will be held at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, and distinguished physicians.

The Trustees invite the interest of the public to this growing institution.

A WONDERFUL AGENT FOR GIVING Sleep and Relief to all sufferers—PAINE'S TRUE CHLORAL SOOTHER. Not one failure in thousands of trials. No. 58 Maiden-lane, and druggists generally.

LAPORTE'S BEAUTIFUL AND ELASTIC Paris Kid Gloves, in Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes, at RICHARD GREEN'S, No. 779 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST IMPORTED.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE

MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

A. BRENTANO, NO. 708 BROADWAY.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at No. 813 Broadway THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH FORBES, President.

GEORGE E. HILL, A. DE WITT BALDWIN, } Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the auction sales at the Exchange yesterday was fair, but comparatively better business was done. The sales announced by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. were not made. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. disposed of several parcels of City property, including a large plot of ground on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and the Harlem River, with a water front of 140 feet, which was struck down at $43,100; Nos. 772 and 774 Third-avenue, one of them a three-story brick store and dwelling, and the other a two-story frame building, were sold for $39,600. A house on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, was sold for $14,000. It was three stories high, of brick, and the chandeliers and gas-fixtures passed with the real estate. A three-story brick dwelling-house on Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Greenwich avenues, was sold by BLEECKER, SON & Co., for $15,250. Particulars of these and other sales may be gathered from the schedule subjoined.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Lot and buildings No. 409 Pearl-st., between Rose and Vandewater sts., 24.6x118.5	$12,750
House and lot No. 218 West 50th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	14,000
2 lots, with buildings, s. w. corner 3d-av. and 48th-st., 50x95	39,600
Plot of land, with water front, n. s. 119th-st., 473 ft. e. of Av. A, 278x239.6x140x100.10	43,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 215 W. 13th-st., n. s., about 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	$15,250

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

No. 75 Summit-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., three-story brick house, 16.6x50x100	$6,900
No. 77 Summit-st., adjoining, same size	6,600
No. 79 Summit-st., adjoining, same size	6,600
No. 305 Grand-st., three-story brick store, 25x40x77 } No. 270 South 1st-st., rear of above, two-story brick dwelling, 25x20x77 } No. 268 South 1st-st., adjoining vacant lot, 25x77 }	16,200
No. 258 South 1st-st., near 10th-st., two-story attic and basement frame house, 25x30x77	3,700
No. 14 Sandford-st., corner of Graham-av., vacant lot, 37.6x101.4x20.6x100	2,900
Gowanus canal property, comprising 10 lots, each 20x87.6, on Halleck and Smith sts. and the Gowanus Canal, each	15,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 179 Henry-st., 325 ft. from Joralemon-st., 25x100	$20,500

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 11 South 4th-st., 206.3 ft. from 6th-st., 21.3x100	$9,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 27.8x81x30x87.10	$27,500
Barrow-st., No. 11, 19.1x40.6	4,000
Franklin-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Church-st., 2.6x60	300
Hester-st., No. 101, 22x50	7,500
Water-st., No. 190, 24.1x41.10	16,000
Water-st., Nos. 186 and 188, 36.6x51	40,000
35th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9	nom.
36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
42d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x50	20,500
51st-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x165.4	39,000
61st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100x30x40x10x60	28,500
81st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x62.2	13,500
117th-st., s. s., 423 ft. e. of Avenue A, 16.7x100.10, ½ par.	3,500
2d-av. an 80th-st., n. e. corner, 25.6x100	10,000
5th-av., w. s., 33 ft. s. of 40th-st. 32.9x110	120,000
5th-av. and 57th-st., s. w. corner, 125.5x100	200,000
11th-av., e. s., and 87th-st., n. s., 100.8x100	18,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 765, 2 8-12 years, per year	$10,000
Bowery, No. 75, 4 years, per year	5,000
Cherry-st., No. 349, 5 years, per year	540
Irving-place, No. 17, 10 years, per year	3,000
William-st., No. 218, 5 years, per year	3,300
East 15th-st., No. 119, 10 years, per year	3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. w. s., 82.2 s. e. of Washington-av., 20x50.3	$175
Chestnut-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Evergreen-av., 22.6x195	2,650
Concord-st., n. s., 49 ft. e. of Liberty-st., 24x100	15,000
Concord-st., s. s., 276.1 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x47	4,000
Fulton-st. and Butler-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	950
Franklin-place and Cedar-st., n. e. corner, 216.5x200	21,250
Hunter Fly road and Herkimer-st., s. e. corner, 96.5x77	3,000
Hall-st., w. s., 228.9 ft. n. of Gates av., 12.6x100	3,800
Hicks-st., e. s., 135.5 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 50x88.6x25.5x25x83.6	3,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x90	920
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100 } Rodney-st., n. s., 11.9 ft. n. of Wythe-av., and 211.8 ft. w. of rear, 20x25x10 }	5,000
3d-st., s. s., 40 ft. n. e. of North 8th-st., 20x80	6,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 178.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x35	7,000
9th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, 60x38	2,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Miller-av., 25x90	8,500
De Kalb-av. and Raymond-st., s. w. corner, 18x65.8x28.1x62	8,050
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 735 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x95	2,500
Myrtle-av., s. s., 91.6 ft. w. of Jay-st., 22.6x100	13,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Harlem Railroad, e. s., adjoining John Chadeayne's, Phebe Wood's property	$3,500

East Chester.

8th-av., e. s., lot No. 685 Mt. Vernon, 100x105	$425
Tuckahoe-av., s. s., adjoining lot No. 41 map of Waverley, 200x400	400

Morrisania.

Spring-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 144, 50x142	4,500
Walton-av., w. s., 265 ft. n. of Kila-st., 100x163	1,200
Prospect-st., s. w. s., part of lot No. 254, Melrose's, 25x200	2,500
Main-st., s. s., 100 ft. from College-av., 25x100	850

Westchester.

19th-av., n. s., lot No. 1,022, Wakefield, 100x114	$225
Lot No. 76, map of Clason Point, 3 34-100 acres	2,309

Yonkers.

Prescott-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Oliver-av., 50x100	1,400
Riverdale-av., w. s., 94 ft. n. of Vark-av., 19x100	500
Riverdale-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Vark-av., 25x100	1,000
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Ethan Flagg, 30x71	3,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 339 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 25x170	$2,800
Burnet-st., w. s., 233 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 38.10x103.10	3,750
Mulberry-st., w. s., adjoining W. Johnson's property, 30x95	7,500
Mulberry-st., No. 479, 20.8x92.11	3,000
South-st., s. s., adjoining Lot No. 47, 30x109.9	625
Wallace-st., e. s., 200 ft. from W. Bank-st., 25x80	680
Walnut-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 19x95	1,600
Walnut-st., s. s., 233 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x100	13,500
Washington-st., w. s., adjoining P. Berry's, 43.4x166	10,000
Burnett-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of James-st., 22x100	2,775

East Orange.

Dodd and Prospect sts., n. corner, 57x160	$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn property, four-story brick building in Water-st., near Roosevelt. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

O. HOLDEN, NOTARY, &c., NO. 131 West 49th-st., collects rents, lets houses for owners of estates.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 90 acres; fruit &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—THIRty-seven minutes from New-York, one three and one ten-acre plot; 200 villa plots on Alpine Span, Riverside, Peabody, Park, Webster, Jay, Stuyvesant and Livingston avs.; also, a country-seat on Riverside av., on the Passaic River, with 20 or 40 lots, with river front, &c. Terms, 15 per cent. cash; balance from one to ten years, or would exchange. CHARLES THIES, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM homestead with six acres of land, large house and out-buildings, variety of fruit; fifty or sixty minutes from ferries. Apply to V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., large double house, stable and large garden; price $16,000; rent $1,000; possession 1st of May next. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, of GEO. A. HOYT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

TO OWN A GOOD HOME

BY PAYING RENT.

FOUR VERY COMPLETE HOUSES, in a splendid location, varying in value from $6,100 to $17,500, built at less than gold prices, can now be obtained on such easy terms of payment, that simply meeting quarterly rent will pay for at least three-fourths of their value.... This is a chance seldom offered.... ☞ It will cost you nothing to send, or call at No. 245 BROADWAY, New-York, and get full printed descriptions and illustrations of the houses. These descriptions are, of themselves, worth examining, for the useful hints they give on building and improving dwellings, whether you want to buy or not.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES and four handsome cottages, ready May 1, For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights, 100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, at New-Hamburg, (Hudson River,) a building site and plot of 20 acres, on high ground, near the residences of Messrs. Shiefs, Howland, Grinnell, Donaldson, Mangin, and many others. Upon the plot are many fine old and large shades; grounds in order for immediate use; price $14,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated within three minutes' walk of a new station, between Southport and Westport Stations; it has an extensive view of the Sound, from the shores of which it is about five minutes' walk. The house contains eight rooms, and, with the kitchen in the rear, is sixty feet deep. Ten acres, abounding with fruit, garden products sufficient for a Winter's supply. The house is furnished and ready for occupancy; large barn; ice-house filled. The place is now offered for sale under the belief that its desirable location and completeness offers inducements to many who are seeking residences in the country. Apply to ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER, on the place; or to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Bank for Savings, Bleecker-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—FOR A DESIRABLE place, five minutes' walk from Mamaroneck Depot, New-Haven Railroad; good house, carriage-house, one acre of land, plenty of fruit, good location, high ground, near churches and schools; price $6,500; terms easy. Also, a new brick house in Harlem, ten rooms, $8,500. Owner, S. A. SPENCER, carpet-dealer, No. 281 Grand-st.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE.—HANDsome residence complete; 13 handsome rooms; entrance lodge, gardener's house, stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; 8 acres under highest cultivation; south-east exposure; quantity of fruit; shade trees. Photographs and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange real estate agents.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, one of the best and most desirable places on the Hudson, at Hyde Park, commanding extensive views, with commodious out-buildings, fruit and shade trees; everything that may be wished; about 70 acres of land; possession at an early day. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse (filled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FINE FRUIT FARM OF ONE hundred and fifteen acres, near Dunellen, 27 miles from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine stream, splendid mountain view; will divide. Address Box No. 2,286 New-York Post-office.

RUTHERFORD PARK—CHOICE LOTS at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBERT BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, rear basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN MONSEY, A TEN-ACRE farm; good house, nine rooms; plenty of out-buildings and fruit; would exchange for Brooklyn property; also, new house in the village to rent. Apply to I. B. GAGER, No. 67 South-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island; $2,600, $1,200 on mortgage, two minutes from landing, half hour from City, new house, not large, but comfortable. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, a short distance from the depot; ready to occupy; will be sold cheap. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, MOTT-HAVEN, 145TH-st., fine corner house, with garden; has all improvements; stylish and comfortable residence. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 264 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, A NEW house, 10 rooms, with bath-room; modern improvements; built in best manner; price $6,500. Address J. E. HEDDEN, Box No. 4,683.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st. of J. A. CARNIE.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT ON ERIE RAILROAD—Three miles north of Sloatsburg, Orange County, N. Y., about two hours' ride from the City, a country house with about 30 acres of land, on which there is a good orchard, all necessary out-buildings, and fine facilities for bathing and boating. The property is romantically situated in the Ramapo Valley, and makes a desirable Summer residence, or boarding place; rent $500; possession given April 1. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., OPposite the College, and one minute's walk from the depot, a cottage house, with six bedrooms, dining-room, library, bath-room and parlor; water, gas and modern conveniences; fifteen trains either way daily; yearly commutation, $85, or 28 cents daily fare to and from the City; rent, $600. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY-SEAT on East River, half mile above Astoria; house double; 22 rooms; paintings, bronzes, statuary, furnace and double sashes; grounds, 10 acres, lawn facing river; flower and kitchen gardens; 600 monthly rose bushes; finest varieties of all kinds of fruits; stable, barns, hot-house, ice-house, bath-house; ferry to 92d-st. every quarter hour; steam-boat to Peck-slip eight times a day; house inhabited by present owner thirteen years without a case of ague in family. Apply at No. 409 West 23d-st.

TO RENT AT FORDHAM—A COUNTRY-seat containing ten acres of land, large house, stable, carriage-house and garden, with all varieties of fruits; three-quarters of a mile from railroad and steam-boat. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—SUMMIT, N. J., TWO NEATLY-furnished houses, in a park of 40 acres, near the depot; pure mountain air; splendid scenery; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

JAMAICA, L. I.—TO LET, A DESIRABLE residence on Fulton-av.; pleasant surroundings; perfectly healthy; five minutes from railroad depots, and convenient to the City. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT, TWO delightfully located villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage- and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS building Nos. 32 and 34 Dey-st., corner of Church-st.; desirably located for business or offices. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR manufacturing, building No. 258 Greenwich-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 117 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st., about 20x70; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 62 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOTELS TO LET—THE NORTHERN Hotel, corner Cortlandt and West sts.; also, the Jersey Hotel, No. 71 Cortlandt-st. Apply to JOSEPH SLEVIN, No. 100 West, or F. B. WALLACE, No. 20 Broad-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEKOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GOOD HOUSE—WELL FURNISHED, near the central part of the City, wanted by a first-class tenant for one or more years. Send particulars to Box No. 3,529 Post-office. Rent not to exceed $3,000.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 Times office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY ON 22D AND 23D STS., NEAR THE EAST RIVER WITH VACANT LOTS ADJOINING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the late W. D. Mangam, deceased,

The valuable mill property on the south side of 23d-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A, and known as the Corn Exchange Mills. The mill is a large five-story brick building, well built and heavily timbered, with engine-room, stables, &c., attached, covering an area of about 80x200 feet. The engine is but one year old, 150 horse-power and of the most approved construction. There are thirteen run of stone, elevators, conveyors, shoots, &c., adapted to save labor and conduct the business with economy. These mills received a large run of custom up to the time business was discontinued, on 1st of March, 1870. They were established by the late W. D. Mangam, are in perfect order and capable of grinding and handling 5,000 bushels of corn per day of ten hours.

Also, four lots adjoining the mill on each side, and running through from 23d to 22d-st., which will be sold in connection with or without the mill, as may be desired. Terms made very easy.

W. S. LAWRENCE,
DAVID BAILEY,
EDGAR B. MANGAM,
S. S. MANGAM,
CHARLES PRATT,
Executors of W. D. MANGAM.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY'S FACTORY FOR SALE.

SIXTH-STREET.—Five-story brick factory and lot, No. 227 6th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, and contains Croton and gas and heated by steam. Suitable for a piano-forte or any other factory. Will be sold with or without steam-engine.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS. JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, lacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. OFFICE, NO. 935 BROADWAY, NEAR 22D-ST. HENRY D. MINER, auctioneer, will give his personal attention, as customary for the past ten years, to sales and appraisements of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping; also, to stocks of merchandise at stores of those retiring from business.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved black-walnut suites in green reps, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, office tables, stair carpets, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, two carved rose-wood 7⅓-octave pianos, by celebrated makers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EIGHTH MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, By EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable stocks of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, a large quantity of Paris-made furniture, of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge. The sales will continue every Tuesday and Friday until the stock is sold.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday, April 1,) at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 North River:
5,610 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
3,493 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
818 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
310 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
2,087 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steamer *Acadia.*

FINE ART SALE—CLINTON HALL BOOK Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 1 and 2, 7½ o'clock, sale of a valuable collection of engravings, drawings, etchings and rare portraits; a large number of theatrical portraits; also, four very fine swords, formerly the property of Charles Kean. Catalogues ready. Engravings on exhibition.

AUCTION SALE. CARD. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families breaking up house-keeping; will also hold tri-weekly sales of furniture at their spacious and well-known sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 58 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.—Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER.

AT 95.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

		Nos.	
8	£1,000	82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308	28th October, 1868.
1	£500	99,383	27th November, 1868.
3	£300	20,591, 20,992, 22,418	12th July, 1869.
1	£200	29,713	11th August, 1869.
2	£100	66,693, 66,743	10th September, 1869.
5	£50	13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751	9th December, 1869.
3	£20	92,140, 99,252, 99,255	8th December, 1869.
3	£10	46,409, 46,466, 60,634	6th October, 1869.
1	£5	73,147	15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 150, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes.

C. H. MCCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and continue open until 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTON, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 227 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.
MARCH 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE HAVE THIS DAY (MARCH 26) BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE BONDS TO 70 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THIS LOAN.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 30 BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall-st., JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, BANKERS, Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$11,697,333 15
United States bonds to secure circulation		6,905,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		250,000 00
New-York State and City stocks		97,000 00
Due from national banks		206,292 90
Due from other banks		64,317 82
Banking-house		400,000 00
Current expenses		18,497 54
Checks on out-of-town banks		37,791 51
Checks, &c., in exchanges		2,950,385 58
Bills of other national banks		108,528 00
Fractional currency and nickels		1,685 42
Specie: Coin	$24,387 85	
Gold Treasury notes	830,820 00	
Checks payable in gold	36,364 72	$891,572 57
Legal-tender notes		1,892,816 00
Three per cent. certificates		3,205,000 00
Total		$28,726,218 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	$3,022,114 98	
Profits	346,551 17	$3,368,666 15
Circulating notes outstanding		5,791,310 00
Dividends unpaid		20,000 00
Individual deposits	$4,821,975 68	
Certified checks	1,996,187 85	
United States deposits	155,789 94	
Due national banks	1,896,568 47	
Due other banks	675,720 40	$9,546,242 34
Total		$28,726,218 49

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1870. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

Correct. Attest:
GEORGE T. ADEE, }
DENNING DUER, } Directors.
A. A. LOW, }

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, [ESTABLISHED 1787,] OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $180,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York at close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$10,013,078 30
Overdrafts		16,549 69
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,200,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
Due from other national banks		568,641 34
Due from other banks and bankers		38,355 53
Current expenses	$29,014 17	
Taxes paid	34,183 20	63,197 37
Premiums		120,000 00
Cash items (including stamps)		146,930 75
Exchanges for Clearing-house		929,115 23
Bills of other national banks		45,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		3,022 73
Specie, viz.: Coin	$2,104 37	
Gold Treasury notes	509,940 00	512,044 37
Legal-tender notes		1,448,140 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,575,000 00
Total		$17,879,075 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000 00
Surplus fund	199,128 11
Discount	101,036 86
Exchange	4,405 05
Interest	51,244 08
Profit and loss	905 70
National bank circulation outstanding	1,890,000 00
Individual deposits	4,064,574 78
Certified checks	166,158 44
Cashier's checks outstanding	102,323 48
United States deposits	47,066 29
Due to national banks	7,397,781 40
Due to other banks and bankers	829,416 12
Dividends unpaid	5,036 00
Total	$17,879,075 31

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. F. COLES, Cashier of the Central National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. F. COLES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of March, 1870. C. E. BOGERT, Notary.

Correct. Attest:
W. A. WHEELOCK, }
CHAS. G. LANDON, } Directors.
SIMON BERNHEIMER, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

DR.—RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,781,075 54
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	671,900 00
Other stocks and bonds	646,693 75
Due from approved associations in New-York City (see schedule)	179,153 60
Due from other national banks	95 67
Due from other banks	175,000 00
Banking-house	10,099 78
Current expenses	83,030 05
Checks and other cash items	303,610 37
Exchanges for clearing-house	78,842 38
Bills of other national banks	8,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	656 77
Specie, viz.: Coin	85,000 00
Gold Treasury notes	5,500 00
Checks on other banks payable in gold	758,165 00
Legal-tender notes	1,200,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	
Total	$11,186,822 91

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Interest	59,332 17
Profit and loss	379,681 31
Circulating notes outstanding	900,000 00
State bank circulation outstanding	7,568 00
Dividends unpaid	2,103 09
Individual deposits	7,025,546 86
Certified checks	32,968 73
Cashier's checks outstanding	350,000 00
Due to national banks	158,800 08
Due to other banks and bankers	62 59
Premium account	270,760 18
Total	$11,186,822 91

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. SYDNEY E. FORDHAM, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
F. A. PALMER, }
F. P. SCHOALS, } Directors.
C. BURKHALTER. }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,093,188 23
Overdrafts		145 96
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		50,000 00
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)		58,815 20
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		399 10
Current expenses		4,889 08
Checks and other cash items (as per schedule)		34,848 16
Exchanges for Clearing-house		33,288 41
Bills of other national banks		34,082 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		6,053 16
Specie, viz.: Coin	$104 37	
Gold Treasury notes	7,200 00	7,304 37
Legal-tender notes		133,120 00
Clearing-house certificates		240,000 00
Total		$1,996,138 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		170,000 00
Interest	$12,035 37	
Profit and loss	4,784 16	16,819 53
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,300 00	
Amount outstanding		266,700 00
Individual deposits	1,150,500 94	
Certified checks	16,119 13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,180 37	1,171,800 44
Due to national banks		70,818 70
Total		$1,996,138 67

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870. E. R. MCCARTY, Notary Public in and for City, County and State of New-York.

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct. Attest:
AMOS R. ENO, }
J. N. PHELPS, } Directors.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE. }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,397,222 82
Overdrafts		2,977 96
United States bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
United States bonds on hand		282,500 00
Other stocks and bonds and mortgages		62,350 00
Due from other national banks		186,480 05
Due from other banks and bankers		88,721 33
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses	$6,696 67	
Taxes paid	2,768 25	9,464 92
Checks and other cash items		109,418 73
Exchanges for Clearing-house		4,943,985 04
Bills of other national banks		61,430 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		1,710 05
Specie, viz.: Coin	$54,664 60	
Gold Treasury notes	544,240 00	
Checks on other banks, payable in gold	39,146 28	638,050 28
Legal-tender notes		898,450 00
Clearing-house certificates		300,000 00
Total		$12,324,750 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$30,082 27	
Interest	16,918 60	
Profit and loss	424,989 18	471,990 05
Circulating notes outstanding		577,829 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,745 00
Dividends unpaid		4,962 02
Individual deposits	$3,805,611 37	
Certified checks	4,358,445 22	8,159,056 59
Due to national banks		682,447 96
Due to other banks and bankers		23,719 57
Total		$12,324,750 19

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 30th day of March, 1870.

Correct. Attest:
S. KNAPP, }
GEO. PALEN, } Directors.
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE. }

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars. Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.) Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1, the interest payable in July. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York. $1 TO $5,000 may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000. **THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,** Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8th-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $129,034 77.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. German spoken. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons of the Seven Per Cent. Land-grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the Banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R.R. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., March 26, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. Also COUPONS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, free of Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY Second Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at this office. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, and the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office. The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st. F. E. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank. F. H. DELANO, President S., R. and D. R. R.

OFFICE OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking-house of Clark, Dodge & Co., No. 51 Wall-st., N. Y. D. W. KILBOURNE, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORTLAN WATER COMPANY'S BONDS, maturing the 1st of April, a. c., will be paid in gold at the offices of Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York, Or Messrs. C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, of Boston.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE C lumbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bon due 1st April next, will be paid at St. Nicholas N tional Bank on and after 1st proximo. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECON Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and W saw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due A 2, will be paid on and after that date at the of of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No Exchange-place, less Government Tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on and after date, at the banking-house of Henry Clews & No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. HENRY CLEWS, Treasu

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12 New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as w tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS. All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for ing. Counting house and warerooms, NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTR

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. H. REITTINGER & CO. Have removed from No. 34 Spruce-st., t Spruce-st.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOC originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous administer it in the most approved manner, but extract teeth, and they certainly do th pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their si the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA......April 2|INDIA.............April 23
COLUMBIA......April 9|CAMBRIA.........April 30
EUROPA..........April 16|ANGLIA..............May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax,
Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6|Malta, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7|Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13|Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14|China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20|Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, April 2, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

WEYBOSSET, Capt. PARRISH, SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, April 2, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of Pier to No. 42 North River.)
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage having superior accommodations apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has several years' of first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together; one an excellent cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamber-work, &c.; will assist in the washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 225 5th-st., off the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and dressmaking, a few more engagements by the day or week; is a good operator; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required. Address Miss RUTHERFORD, No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is an excellent laundress, wishes some family or gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable; will go out by the day; reference given by the lady she lived with for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 694 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family; is a first-rate cook; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor. Best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; does French fluting and ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; or, can fill a situation as good cook, with washing; country or City; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 385.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a steady, active, middle-aged Englishwoman; has lived in some of the most fashionable families in the City; gets up recherche dinners, suppers, &c.; first-class City reference; will engage by the week or permanently. Call at No. 240 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, only a short time from London, England, a situation in a private family; can flute and polish and get up fineries in style. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber-work; no objection to go to the country or travel; City reference. Can be seen at No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 342 East 23d-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class waitress; one who understands her business; would do chamber-work or plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and her cousin as chamber-maid and laundress; both have the best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation with a family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook willing to do a part of washing and ironing in a small private family; a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a place as seamstress, or would assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 40 4th-av., opposite Bible House; can be seen for two days from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as competent waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, in a private family; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 319 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to assist with chamber-work, or would do chamber-work and assist with washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Call at 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or chamber-maid and to take care of grown children; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 31st-st., one door east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; or would do general house-work in a small family; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 219 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take care of a baby from its birth, or of growing children; would do chamber-work; willing to go to the country; City references. Call or address No. 259 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to taking a laundress' place; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 149 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and fine washer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; understands operating on a sewing-machine; City reference. Call at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 154 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a respectable family; would assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Call or address No. 170 3d-av., (in the store,) between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at 158 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 120 East 32d-st., Bell No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with coarse washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 204 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, to engage by the day or month. Call or address at No. 275 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden if required; has a full knowledge of his business, and willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. CONNOLLY, No. 15 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and entire charge of a gentleman's place; laying out and drainage; married; two children, of no trouble; will be found useful; the very best reference. Address E. D., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, who is an experienced lawn and vegetable gardener, and a safe and careful driver, as will be seen by his recommendations; can milk, &c., and knows his business. Address D. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an active single man with twenty years' experience; can take entire charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Address B. M. RONNE, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man as groom; is willing to assist in the garden, and make himself useful in any capacity; in the country; has the best of reference. Address No. 122 West 40th-st., this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's estate, by a thorough, practical person, well acquainted with all the routines of gardening, laying out, improving grounds, &c.; and for the last six years had charge of the gardens, greenhouses, &c., on the estate of the late J. P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass.; no single hand situation accepted; the advertiser is English; single; aged 32. Address H. WATSON, No. 6 Charter-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a German; married, with one child; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the care and driving of horses; can milk, if required, and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address F. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or call at No. 160 2d-st., New-York, between 12 and 3 o'clock today.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, a situation; is married with a small family; perfectly sober, and an excellent hand with horses; understands his business thoroughly; nine years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen at Mr. STILLING'S Saddlery, No. 38 West 29th-st., for two days, or a note for M., gardener, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man; married, with one child; seven years' City references; leaving on account of his present employer selling out; none need apply but those wishing a first-class man. Call or address J. P. S., No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman in a private family in the country; thoroughly understands his business; does not drink, or use tobacco; will make himself generally useful; is highly recommended from each of his last employers. Address P. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; has the best City reference; any gentleman or lady that wants an honest, steady and reliable man will do well by calling at livery stable, Nos. 15 and 17 East 30th-st. for T. J. BURNS.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class references from former and last employers. Call on or address P. M. D., at Korne & Currie's harness-store, No. 1,325 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, as coachman and gardener, or either of them separate; understands both perfectly; also milking; has undoubted recommendations; has left his last employer, who can be seen in the City, on account of moving. Address M. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man; is a good driver, and is willing to do general work around a gentleman's place; will be found strictly sober; country preferred; can come well recommended. Address G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COCHMAN, in the country, in a private family, by a single young man; does not drink, smoke or spree; can milk and would make himself generally useful; good reference, if required, from last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; can take charge of greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best of reference as to his capability. Call or address R. A., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF SMALL family, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; any commands will be promptly attended to. Address JOHN, No. 140 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; best City reference. Address, for three days, WM. COPLEY, florist, Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; will be found to be a very useful man to his employer; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener or to take charge of a gentleman's place; can keep it in first-class order; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address W. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who understands all about a gentleman's place; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging, with good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; has no incumbrance; has had ten years' experience in this City; can give first-class reference; no objection to the country. Call or address R. L., No. 21 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; best reference from last employer; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and can milk if required. Address J. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has best reference from his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man; no objection to the country; first-class City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address B. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man to go as gardener; wife to do the laundry or dairy work; both understand their business and can come highly recommended. Address for three days M. W., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man as first-class waiter in a private family; no objections to the country; good references. Apply at No. 119 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom; has considerable experience in the care of horses; or would assist in gardening; the best of City reference; country preferred. Address P. C., Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man in City or country; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF respectability, a situation as coachman or groom; single; country preferred; good reference. Address G. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care of horses and a careful driver; good reference from last place. Address D. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN with a private family; single young man; thoroughly understands his business; well recommended. Address J. MCK., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman and gardener; country preferred; can produce five years' references. Address W. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman in City or country; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SERVANT FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.—A single man of great experience, speaking most of the European languages, offers himself as servant in a private family or party; references unexceptionable; expectations moderate; or would serve here. Address EUROPE, Box 115 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DERKHIEM, COX & KEMEYS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FRANZ DERKHIEM retiring on account of ill health.
(Signed,) FRANZ DERKHIEM,
TOWNSEND COX,
EDWARD KEMEYS.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEMEYS & COX, and will continue the business of the late firm as heretofore.
(Signed,) EDWARD KEMEYS,
TOWNSEND COX.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.
The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership for three years, under the style of
MARQUAND & HILL,
for the transaction of a commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks, Government bonds and other securities, at No. 37 Wall-st. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, is special partner with us for $50,000.
JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOPER & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.
CHAS. S. LOPER,
CHAS. H. DAVIS, JR.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of DAVIS & JOHNSON, at the same place, foot of 36th-st., East River.
JOHN L. DAVIS,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of L. LOEB & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned, LEOPOLD LOEB, is alone authorized to close up the partnership business, and to sign the partnership name for that purpose.
Dated MARCH 31, 1870.
SIMON HESSE.
LEOPOLD LOEB.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 25TH-ST.—Will be vacated the 1st of April, a suite of rooms, overlooking Madison-square; also, one or two single rooms, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 43 South Washington-square; also an office suitable for a physician or surveyor; references required; no moving in May.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bed-room, on parlor floor, and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE —Two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant room for $7 per week, each, in a private family.

NO. 232 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET—A large second-story front room, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; good and convenient location.

FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished entire floors, with or without private table, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., to let in a first-class family, rooms and apartments: French board, with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD AND ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, can be obtained by applying at No. 95 7th-av.; house, location and table first-class.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITHout board, to a gentleman; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A GOOD-SIZED fourth-story front room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire floor to let from April 5, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY HANDsome rooms with board may now be had as above; the house is large and airy, family small.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BEDroom to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF NO. 312 East 21st-st., furnished, to a small adult family.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3¼ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¼ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, April 1..	3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1..	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d....	4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th...	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th....	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th......	9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th...	12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave every evening (alternately) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, connecting at above places with the morning express trains for the West, North and East. Fare, $1 50. Sunday, fare $2. Through tickets issued and baggage checked. Freight taken at low rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her FIRST TRIP to Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Newburg and intermediate landings, on THURSDAY, March 31, leaving New-York from foot of Harrison-st. at 4 o'clock P. M., and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CARL ROSA......} Directors...C. D. HESS & CO.
D. DE VIVO...............................Business Manager
H. JACKSON...................................Stage Manager
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT.
Last time of Von Weber's
OBERON,
which achieved so great a success on Tuesday.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss Geraldine Warden; Messrs. Castle, Laurence, Hall and De Solla, in their original English roles.
The Opera to be presented with its original fine ensemble and beautiful mise en scene. Carl Rosa, Conductor.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
and last appearance of the company in New-York. For performance, Balfe's
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA AS ARLINE.
Her last appearance in Opera in New-York.
SATURDAY, last matinee and last appearance in New-York of this Company.
THIS EVENING, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

STEINWAY HALL.
PATTI'S FAREWELL CONCERTS,
commencing WEDNESDAY, April 6.
Mr. Max Strakosch begs to announce that the world-renowned cantatrice
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI,
now returning from the most successful and brilliant concert tour on record, will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, appear in
TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY, April 6, and FRIDAY, April 8.
Miss CARLOTTA PATTI
will, at these farewell concerts, be assisted by Mons. THEODORE RITTER, Mons F. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HENRY SQUIRES, Herr JOSEF HERMANNS,
with a GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 P. M., PATTI MATINEE.
SUNDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
First and only appearance of Miss PATTI in oratorio, assisted by the above artists, and first appearance of the distinguished contralto,
Miss CLARA PERL.
The sale of seats will commence on MONDAY, April 4, at the ticket office of the Hall; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

LAST
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MATINEE
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MATINEE
OF
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
LOST AT SEA.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

THEATER FRANCAIS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2,
FRENCH COMPANY.
Last appearance of the original
FROU FROU.
Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Br'dway, and at the theater.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
CONCERT TO
MRS. EDWARD J. LODER,
STEINWAY HALL,
APRIL 27.
Subscriptions received now at the music-stores.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON LECtures on "Woman is Coming," at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, April 1. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Mme. Demorest's, corner Broadway and 13th-st.; Dutton's bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at Theater Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The lecture on SATURDAY, April 2, will be delivered in the great hall at 8 P. M., by Prof. R. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., on *The Circulation of the Blood.* Admission free. The lecture on the following Saturday will be delivered by CHARLES C. PERKINS, Esq., of Boston, on *Art Education in the United States.*
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
FULTON IRON WORKS,
20 LOTS AND BUILDINGS,
EITHER SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER,
WITH A
50-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER,
in Cherry-st., between Corlears and East sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—THE furniture and 5 years' lease of a first-class house are now offered for sale. This is a chance seldom offered of buying a long-established and very profitable business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—A BRICK FACTORY TO LET; four stories high; 118x84 feet; steam engine, boilers, shafting, &c.; located on a creek, and very near the depot and landing; will be rented for a number of years on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A first-class drug store and ten patented remedies; price $10,000; either one of them worth the money. Proprietor sails for Europe in May to introduce his medicines. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—TO MAKE GOOD THE withdrawal of a general partner in an old-established commission and shipping-house, to a party with the above, or more when needed temporarily, a liberal offer will be made. Address SPECIAL BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to parties with capital to enter into a paying, legitimate business, protected by patent. A man of enterprise and means can double his money in a short time. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 22 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 3, 1870.
ALEXANDER & THROOP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of March, 1870.
ALEXANDER & THROOP,
apl-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. BRADFORD and JOHN E. COWLES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES SLAGER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 160 Fulton-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgement against you for the sum of nine hundred and 18-100 dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifty and 09-100 dollars from January 29, 1870, and on four hundred and fifty and 09-100 dollars, from the 28th day of February, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1870.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of March, 1870.
IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
apl-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN McHARG against JOHN A. PHILLIPS.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of March, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1870.
HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk for the County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1870.
HILTON, CAMPBELL & BELL,
mh11-law6w-F* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 5, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.
E. H. HUDSON,
f18-law7wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER-BOXES AND PLATES ARE now supplied and affixed to doors of private dwellings, offices and stores at the reduced prices of: Silver plate and box, $5; brass plate and box, $3 50. Orders received at No. 29 Nassau-st. and No. 214 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA.
with its great scenes,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE VILLA AT ACTON,
and the
MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY, April 2,
at 1½ P. M.,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE,
LOST AT SEA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. WALLACK has the pleasure to announce that the production of
TOM TAYLOR'S LAST NEW COMEDY,
MEN AND ACRES,
will take place
WEDNESDAY, April 6.
The play will be presented with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENES, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
THIS FRIDAY, JOINT BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE PIECES. THREE PIECES.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND FARCE.
FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Carolan.....................BARNEY WILLIAMS
Moleshee..................MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
In which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will sustain eight different characters, and the roaring farce of
BARNEY, THE BARON.
Barney O'Toole.........MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY, THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE WILL APPEAR IN THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF PIPPIN.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
SEVENTH WEEK.
THE ONLY SURVIVING HAMLET.
TO BE CONTINUED
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	DECIDEDLY the most
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	popular and enjoyable
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	entertainment at present
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	in this City. Mr. FOX is
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	admirably supported, ac-
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	companied by appropriate
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	Scenery, Costumes, to-
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	gether with introductory
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	VOCAL AND INSTRU-
G. L. FOX AS HAMLET.	MENTAL MUSIC.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance, at the box-office and at the theater ticket-office, 114 Broadway.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.
TENTH WEEK.
McEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON; OR, A TOUR OF IRELAND.
Visits all the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
Admission, 35 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.
SUBJECT—TO THE RESCUE.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THURSDAY MORNING, March 31, at Steinway Hall.
Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY, POPULAR MATINEE, April 2.
Miss Maria Brainerd, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mr. L. P. Thatcher, Sig. P. Centemeri, Dr. C. W. Beamis, A. L. Mora. Splendid concerted music. Owing to the great popularity of these concerts doors will open at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

$2.50—**WRITING, 24 LESSONS**—Book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches; Latin, French, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Open day and evening throughout the year.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 3. For circulars address the Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF OUR first-class Eastern colleges desires an engagement to teach the classics, mathematics and English branches; best references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 179, New-Bedford, Mass.

TEACHER WANTED FOR MILITARY, mathematics and English; college or West Point graduate preferred: unmarried. Address, with full particulars, BATES, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR W. DESPARD and GEORGE C. WOOD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Arthur W. Despard and George C. Wood, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of March, 1870.
mh11-law4wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IGNATIUS FOX and JAMES W. LINGARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ignatius Fox and James W. Lingard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to either of them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the CAMBRIDGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Cambridge Silver Mining Company, of the county of ——, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the said City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HARNEY & CO., composed of WM. H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY and GEORGE T. ARLEDGE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts and other persons interested, that on the 30th day of March, 1870, a petition was duly filed in said Court by Asa Stevens, assignee of said bankrupts, for leave to dispose of the interest of said bankrupts in certain real estate in the City of Lynn, State of Massachusetts, at private sale, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition, &c., had before John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing said assignee to dispose of said interest of said bankrupts in said real property, at a private sale, as stated therein. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District Court.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
EIGHTH WEEK
of the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
MORE NEW FEATURES.
FOUR GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS.
ROZE, LUPO, BRUNETTI, ALBERTINI, OBERTI, ADRIANI, FRANCESCA, STRUDELLI, CORSI,
THE GREAT AJAX
And 100 beautiful Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
The new grand
SPANISH BALLET,
universally pronounced, both in costume, music, numbers and national characteristics, the chef d'oeuvre of terpsichorean excellence.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIRTEETH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
MACBETH,
In Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATER.

20TH NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

50TH PERFORMANCE OF

"FROU FROU!"

"THE SENSATION OF 1870!"—*Herald.*

10TH GRAND "FROU FROU" MATINEE.

SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE EQUESTRIAN SENSATION,
will repeat her brilliant flights upon her unsaddled thoroughbred, GREY EAGLE.
The popular Hibernian wit and
LONDON CLOWN, TOM BARRY,
together with the
ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA OF AMERICA.
Mr. JOSH HART..............Manager and Director.
GRAND OPENING APRIL 4,
GRAND OPENING APRIL 4,
With Prof. RISLEY'S COMBINATION of
100 STAR ARTISTS.
100 STAR ARTISTS.
No Waits. No Overtures. The Curtain never falls.
GET A PROGRAMME
For the OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, April 4, 1870.
LADIES' MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. THE BLONDES.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE BRUNETTES.
MATINEE DAILY AT 2. Burlesque—Pygmalion.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. Burlesque—White Cat.

BOWERY THEATER.
Four greatest trapeze performers in the world.
GIAVELLI and his educated dogs, DICK and DASH.
Drama of the SERPENT ON THE HEARTH, to conclude with the drama of the SOAP FAT MAN.
Matinee SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
Immense success. The greatest hit of the season.
CHING CHOW HI
LEON as FE-AN-NICH-TON, the Chinese Princess.
The houses crowded nightly with the elite of fashion.
MONDAY EVENING—MR. ADD. RYMAN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIFTH CONCERT, SATURDAY, April 2, at 8 P. M.
General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, April 1, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA,
Herr CARL ROSA.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
100 AUXILIARY INSTRUMENTS.
Chorus of Boys, with Organ Accompaniment.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., concert by the "Yale Glee Club;" all the popular college songs. Tickets, including reserved seat, $1; for sale at the hall and at No. 114 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS—Several styles at great reductions, (having been used only a short time,) fully guaranteed, will be sold at bargains or hired with privilege of purchase. New organs to rent. M. & H. O. CO., No. 596 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, THIRD, FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS, No. 108 LEONARD-ST., April 1, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACcordance with the provisions of section 19 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as amended by acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, that on the 23d day of April, 1870, the annual list for this district will be open for inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose at the office of the Assessor, No. 108 Leonard-st., and that for five days thereafter the Assessor of said district will be in attendance, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of the same days, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned in the annual list. Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the district.
All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that no pile or deposit of manure, offal or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within 300 feet of any church or place of worship, nor within the limits of any incorporated village within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, nor shall any person or corporation unload, discharge or put upon or along the line of any railroad, street or highway or public place within any incorporated village, any manure, offal, garbage or other offensive or nauseous substance, within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling, nor shall cars or flats loaded with or having in or upon them any such substance or substances be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street or highway within the limits of any incorporated village within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling.
[L. S.] JOHN O. STONE, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM D. ANDREWS and GEORGE H. ANDREWS, on behalf of themselves and all others, the creditors of BOARDMAN, HOLBROOK & CO., against CHARLES E. BOARDMAN, as assignee in trust, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action, on the 8th day of March, 1870, whereby among other things it was ordered that it be referred to the undersigned as referee to state an account of what may be due to the plaintiffs upon their demand, and to all others, the creditors of the firm of "Boardman, Holbrook & Co." at the time of the assignment of the said firm to the said defendant, &c., Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said firm to appear before me, at my office, the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house of the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and prove their debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1870.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.
ADRIANCE & WOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh24-3taw2wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.
mh18-law6mF*

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction yesterday, at their office, corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, the only business of any importance was the adoption of the resolution that no patients shall be admitted to the hospitals of the department, other than Police or casualty cases, except on assignment by the Examining Surgeon or his assistant, and except in cases direct from Quarantine.

In the newspaper reports of the very interesting lecture on the "Relations of Atmosphere to Life and Health," delivered on Tuesday evening, by Dr. J. H. GRISCOM, in the Alexander Chapel, an error occurred which deserves correction. It was reported that the average amount of air inhaled by all human beings every twenty-four hours, was stated by the lecturer to be fifteen hogsheads, instead of fifty-one hogsheads. Every person was described as breathing eighteen or twenty times every minute, and inhaling each time one pint of air, which makes it 1,080 pints every hour, and consequently 25,920 pints every twenty-four hours, which is equal to fifty-one hogsheads. The correctness of this statement and calculation was plainly demonstrated to the audience by an exhibition of the structure of the chest, the character and size of the lungs and the means whereby the air is introduced.

Miss LILIAN EDGARTON, a lady who has won an enviable reputation for her eloquence and ability, speaks at Cooper Institute to-night on the subject "Woman is Coming." While warmly advocating everything that tends to the real elevation and education of woman within her proper sphere, Miss EDGARTON fails to recognize in the ballot that universal panacea for all woman's wrongs, real or imaginary, so earnestly advocated by the demagogues of her sex. With her ability, pleasing appearance, and quiet sincerity in what she professes, Miss EDGARTON will doubtless receive a hearty welcome on this her first public appearance in New-York.

The closing exercises of the evening schoo of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at No. 472 Broadway, took place last evening. The exhibition of drawings was highly creditable. After some brief addresses had been made by members of the Society, the certificates of merits were awarded and the proceedings closed.

Rev. Dr. F. E. MOLDEHNKE delivered a lecture in German before a large audience, at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on "Lights and Shadows of German Life in America," last evening. Referring to some weak points of German habits, he at the same time gave the German character full and deserved credit.

A gang of stone-cutters on a strike made a raid yesterday afternoon upon the workmen in S. P. WESTERVELT's yard, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue. They were driven off by the Twelfth Precinct Police, and nine of them arrested. Five were subsequently held by Justice MCQUADE to keep the peace, the others being released.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Union, of which SMITH ELY, Esq., is Chairman, assembled at Masonic Hall, last evening, to hear the report of the Committee which was appointed to arrange terms of consolidation with the Executive Committee of which Mr. ROOSEVELT is Chairman. The report was adopted, and the union will be consummated early in the present month.

The Tax-payers' Association of the Twentieth Ward, at a meeting held by them last evening at Milleman's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, adopted a protest against the action of the Board of Aldermen in ordering the paving of several streets in that Ward with the Stowe foundation pavement. There was a large atttendance.

The third of the series of free lectures at the Lord Industrial School reading-room, No. 207 Greenwich-street, will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS next Monday evening. His subject is "A Trip to California."

The Parsons Coterie, named after WM. E. PARSONS, gave its first annual invitation ball at De Garmo's Hall, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. A large number of dancers were in attendance. The officers of the coterie are: WM. TREADWELL, President; H. W. REQUA, Vice-President; EDWARD BARD, Secretary; FRANK BRANDA, Treasurer.

A meeting of the City expressmen was held last night at No. 781 Eighth-avenue, to adopt some measures toward obtaining a decision from Commissioner DELANO in regard to the legality of their being assessed three per cent. on their gross receipts. The sum of $350 was collected to meet the expenses to be incurred in procuring the settlement of the vexed question.

A meeting of the Army of the Cumberland has been called at the Astor House for today, to take suitable action in reference to Gen. THOMAS. A delegation of one hundred and fifty or two hundred will attend the obsequies at Troy in a body.

The Committee appointed by the New-York Stock Exchange will report on Saturday next on the subject of a removal. It is understood that they are in favor of a site in the vicinity of the new Post-office.

A prominent petroleum firm in New-York City and another in Pittsburg were compelled to suspend. The liabilities of the Pittsburg firm are estimated at $150,000.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, over the remains of EDDIE CORNELL, aged eight years, a son of the Surveyor of the Port, who met his death by a fall over the balustrade of the fourth floor staircase. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

JOSEPH BECHERER, of No. 516 Fifth-street, was assaulted yesterday, at the corner of Avenue A and Sixth-street, by FRANK BOLTMAN, of No. 165 Avenue B, who stabbed him in the back with a large knife, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound. The injured person was sent to his home, and his wound dressed by a Police Surgeon.

FREDERICK BONNELL, of No. 310 East Ninth-street, received a severe wound yesterday by being struck on the head by a chain which fell through the hatchway from an upper floor of No. 92 Broad-street.

ROBERT DONNELLY, twelve years of age, living at No. 301 East Thirty-seventh-street, had his thigh broken yesterday by a derrick falling on him at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM RAB, a butcher, was thrown from his cart yesterday in Grand-street and had his leg broken. He was taken to his home at No. 108 Canal-street.

FRANK SHALER and JAMES CONWAY were fully committed for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING for stealing a horse and carriage, value $400, which they hired from JOHN W. WILSON, of No. 249 West Twenty-eighth-street, and sold in Burlington, N. Y. The property has been recovered.

WM. CUNNINGHAM stole a pocket-book containing $45 from THOMAS ORRIELL, of No. 551 East Forty-second-street, as the owner was leaving an office in Hoboken-street with the wallet in his hand. CUNNINGHAM was arrested, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, who committed him for trial.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of FRANK VAN TINE, the boy who was run over in Canal-street Wednesday evening by a Hudson River Railroad dummy engine. Death had resulted from a compound fracture of the leg. The deceased attempted to climb on the cars and fell before the dummy.

BROOKLYN.

The various trades societies of Brooklyn have appointed a committee in order to make arrangements for organizing a Central Association, including representatives from all the Unions, similar to that which has been formed in New-York.

The proceeds of the sale of the *Santiago de Cuba*, amounting to $37,000, were yesterday paid by the United States Marshal into the Admiralty Court of the Eastern District.

WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, a cartman, residing at No. 1 East Baltic-street, made a desperate and determined attempt to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping from a ferry-boat at the foot of Atlantic-street. The act had evidently been premeditated, and the unfortunate man resisted the efforts of those on board the boat who rescued him. Unhappy marital relations and intemperate habits are assigned as the cause of the act.

CHARLES TEPPE, who is accused of passing counterfeit twenty-dollar notes, did not appear yesterday to assist at the examination into his case. The United States Marshal is in quest of him. He had been liberated on the earnest appeal of his counsel that his family would be deprived of subsistence if he was kept from his business.

The case against J. R. LAURENT, accused of having in his possession a counterfeit plate for printing twenty-five cent currency stamps, was adjourned yesterday to admit of a search being made in defendant's safe.

LONG ISLAND.

Wednesday night the Democrats of Flushing met in Convention and made the following nominations in opposition to the ticket of the Town Association: For Town Clerk—WM. A. MITCHELL. Justices of the Peace—GEORGE H. QUARTERMAN, CHAS. A. HAMILTON and THOMAS LAWRENCE. The ticket was ratified with great enthusiasm. Speeches were delivered by the candidates and Hon. DANIEL HIGGINS.

On Wednesday night the stores of COOPER & BRO., at SAMUEL WAY, of Freeport, were entered by burglars, and a large quantity of general dry goods taken from the former, and jewelry from the latter store.

On Saturday last a little girl, about seven years old, named ANNIE PAYNTER, living in Dutch Kills while playing with a bonfire with some of her companions, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She was so badly burned that she died yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice HAUPTMAN was engaged, yesterday, in investigating a case of assault and battery, or rather a lively fight between five or six persons, for the possession of a child. The allegation is that the wife of C. C. SPERRY, a Wall-street insurance broker, who has sued for a divorce, went to her husband's house, near High Bridge, with two men, and carried off her little girl, after assaulting and beating the housekeeper and a man-servant, who resisted the abduction. The examination was postponed till next Wednesday.

Mr. WM. GORDON, a resident of East Chester, had two mules and a horse, valued at $700, poisoned some time on Monday night by some unknown person.

A large force of laborers were set to work yesterday in preparing the road-bed for the New-York and Ridgefield Railroad. Ground was broken in the town of Poundridge, Westchester County. The work is to be pushed with the utmost vigor.

NEW-JERSEY.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Court-house, Hudson City, by Hon. EDWIN JAMES, late a member of the English Bar, on "The English Government; Queen, Lords and Commons." The lecture, the proceeds of which were for a charitable purpose, was very largely attended.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates to the City and Ward Conventions were held last evening in the several wards in Jersey City and Hudson City. The elections passed off peaceably in every ward, with the exception of the First Ward in Jersey City, where there were some free fights.

JANE ANDERSON and ROBERT G. SIMPSON were arrested in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of adultery.

The *Daily Evening Times*, of Jersey City, was discontinued yesterday. A morning edition appears in its place today.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

The Defense Continued—Important Medical Testimony.

The trial of J. VAN WART BUCKHOUT, for the murder of his wife and Mr. ALFRED RENDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, was continued yesterday, when Dr. BROWN, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, was again called and cross-examined:

Q.—In the hypothetical question put to you by the counsel for the defense, do you presume that the fact of BUCKOUT suspecting his wife of infidelity would alter your opinion regarding his insanity? A.—It would not necessarily; My opinion is that jealousy might suggest a train of thought and action which would prove dangerous to the party or person toward whom those thoughts were directed I atttach much more credence to his declara ions previous to the homicide than to those made afterward.

The prosecution at this stage entered into a long examination of the medical witness as to whether in his opinion BUCKHOUT was insane. His declarations inclined to the supposition that BUCKHOUT's actions and manners indicated insanity.

Dr. SETH SHOVE testified that he had practiced medicine for about forty years, and corroborated the views set forth by Dr. BROWN.

Dr. LEWIS F. PELTON testified that he had been a physician for about twenty years, and had practiced most of that time. He corroborated the opinions expressed by Drs. BROWN and SHOVE.

Dr. A. M. CLARK, who has been in active practice as a physician for thirteen years, testified substantially the same as the previous professional gentlemen.

CHAS. E. MILLER testified that he knows BUCKHOUT; that he lived only about a mile from BUCKHOUT's place in Sleepy Hollow; that he remembered BUCKHOUT's telling him, in 1869, that he loved a young woman residing in his neighborhood better than he did his wife, and that BUCKHOUT drank very hard at times.

From remarks made by the Court and counsel, it is believed that all the testimony will be closed on both sides in the course of this forenoon, and that the case may possibly be given to the jury this evening.

George William Curtis on "Charles Dickens."

So many have been privileged to hear Mr. CURTIS' eloquent lecture on "Charles Dickens" that a mere mention of the fact that he lectured last evening in Dr. CHAPIN's church will be sufficient to convey the assurance that all present enjoyed a rich intellectual treat. In his happiest manner, Mr. CURTIS defended the vocation of the novelist, and briefly described the various writers of fiction, ending with Sir WALTER SCOTT, to whom he paid a glowing tribute. Then followed an interregnum—enriched, however, by the production of *Vivian Grey*. With a humorous and pleasant description of the occupations of English novelists, and a few words in praise of CARLYLE, whose *Sartor Resartus* was "the cry of a strong man fed on husks," Mr. CURTIS passed on to DICKENS, who brought sunshine and warmth in Winter and melted the stony heart. He dealt with living men and women. His greatness was his humanity. He made us better men. Each of his works was a battery directed against some particular wrong. DICKENS' failure was in the portraiture of a really lovely woman. There SCOTT also failed. Their heroines ran to extremes. Loveliness was an aroma. The good young women in novels seemed to be the aunts of the heroes. But it was easy to find fault. Every tourist mentioned the defects of St. Peter's; yet it stood today the greatest structure of the world. In his variety of characters and their permanent remembrance, DICKENS stood next to SHAKESPEARE. He never debased his genius to unworthy ends, and preferred the noble man to the nobleman. His was a great, opulent, generous genius. Mr. CURTIS defended Mr. DICKENS for his *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*, and thought that in our treatment of him, on the occasion of his first visit to this country, everything had been "enthusiastically overdone." He had told of us many wholesome truths. Mr. CURTIS was warmly applauded by the large audience present during the delivery of his interesting lecture.

Sale of Pictures at the Somerville Gallery.

Last evening a very choice collection of oil paintings was disposed of at the Somerville Gallery. The sale was one of the most successful of the season. The following prices were obtained: "Noonday," by J. M. Hart, $180; "Have Some Grapes," by Stone, $145; "Fisherman's Family," by Artz, $480; "Commencement of Hostilities," by Netterman, $180; "The Kitchen," by Gryps, $150; "The Catskills," by Whittredge, $145; "Scene in Italy," by Gifford, $290; "The Studio," by Weir, $155; "Christmas Tree," by Bosch, $240; "Beatrice Cenci," by Beranger, $340; "Early Breakfast," by E. Johnson, $155; "Queen Hortense," by Jules Worms, $370; "Hide and Seek," by Von Seben, $300; "Gentleness," by Geo. Baker, $305; "Camel's Hump," by Gifford, $525; "Winter Evening," by Geo. H. Boughton, $315; "The Rose," by Navier, $205; "Reading Lesson," by Plassan, $650; "Indian Summer," by Casilear, $290; "The Prayer," by Julius Hubner, $530; "Castle Garden," by Cropsey, $425; "Adirondack Scenery," by F. E. Church, $700; "Solitude," by Kensett, $460; "Girl with Fruits," by Doyen, $245; "The Mandoline," by Pecrus, $230; "Worsted Work," by Dejonghe, $470; "The Younger Brother," by Meyer Von Bremen, $705; "Autumn," by Kensett, $675; "Meditation" and "Study," by Huntington—the first, $230, and the second, $350; "Landscape," by Paul Webber, $300; "Sunday Morning," by A. B. Durand, $1,140; "Reading the Scriptures," by Carl Hubner, $2,050; "The Wood Stealers," by the same artist, $400; "Lake Champlain," by Shattuck, $330; "Buffalo Hunting," by A. J. Miller, $290; "Granny's Pet" and "Granny Asleep," by Paul Soyer—the first, $200, and the second, $225; "Ruth and Naomi," by H. P. Gray, $255; "The Witching Time of Night," by Geo. H. Boughton, $330.

The Attempted Wife Murder in Newark.

JOSEPH NESBITT, whose attempt to murder his wife was reported in these columns yesterday morning, had an examination before Justice MILLS yesterday. His wife stated that he had married her, as he said, "in the hope that her pretty appearance would attract customers to his gin-mill." On Sunday morning, while, with the assistance of a young man named HARLAN, she was engaged in making preparations to move, NESBITT appeared and demanded a watch and chain, which he had left at the house. After the watch and chain had been delivered he turned upon HARLAN, and drawing his pistol, deliberately exclaimed: "I may as well shoot you." The weapon was discharged, but the ball beyond stunning the man did not injure him. While HARLAN lay prostrate NESBITT discharged another shot at him—the first wounding his leg, and the second his hip. He then turned upon his retreating wife, and shot her once injuring her severely, but it is thought not dangerously. The man was committed for trial.

A Mysterious Case—Possible Murder.

On the 4th of March, JOHN SCOTT, who was employed on a lighter at present lying at Harlem, went to see his wife MARGARET at Yonkers, and on the evening of the same day, he was seen in New-York in company with CHARLES RICE, a man employed on board another lighter which was moored near SCOTT's. Since that evening SCOTT has not been seen by any one, and many suspect foul play. Some days since RICE was arrested for stealing canvas and rope from a South-street merchant, and when his lighter was searched, a number of articles were found among his effects which were identified by the distracted wife as part of the property of the missing man. This made things look very gloomy for Rice, and while he is held on a charge of larceny, the detectives are working up the case which may at last turn out to be one of treacherous murder.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Its Adoption Celebrated at the Colored Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth Streets.

The Methodist Church for colored people corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, was crowded last evening by colored and white citizens to celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. The reading desk was covered with the national flag and surmounted by the words, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," formed by gas jets. The services commenced with the performance on the organ of the air "Red, White and Blue," after which Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, pastor, announced the purpose of the gathering, and requested the audience to refrain from any but the Scriptural demonstration of approbation, "clapping of hands." The choir then sang the hymn, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way," the congregation joining in. Mr. BUTLER offered an impressive and solemn prayer, and in closing besought the Most High to grant that the hand which had signed the proclamation of colored enfranchisement might never place its signature to anything that will not be for the good of every man, woman and child upon this continent. With one voice the congregation uttered a prolonged "Amen." Another song of thanksgiving, and Rev. Mr. RAY read the sixty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, commenting on its close application to the blessings at present showered upon the colored race. When he closed, CHARLOTTE E. HARPER, aged sixteen, a pupil of Colored Grammar School No. 2, read, with due emphasis and correctness, the Fifteenth Amendment, and the proclamation of its passage. She was listened to with marked attention, and on concluding, was greeted by a round of plaudits that could have been heard in the street.

Rev. Mr. TURPIN spoke at length upon the sufferings and final relief of his race in this country. He paid glowing tributes to the memory of those who had been first in the Anti-Slavery movement. When he mentioned the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "who," to use the speaker's words, "dug up the ore with which the key was made to unlock the fetters of slavery and open the door of liberty for the colored race," loud and hearty were the expressions of veneration. The name of Gen. GRANT, two, was hailed with marked enthusiasm.

AARON M. POWELL, the editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was introduced and recognized by the audience as an old and tried friend. The general purport of his remarks was to the effect that, although the enfranchisement of the colored people had been obtained at last, the work of removing the prejudices still existing against them has to be done by the same means hitherto employed,—religious regeneration of the masses, and the perfect moral and mental culture of the colored race.

With the song of rejoicing, "We are Free," composed for the occasion, a hymn and the benediction, the services were brought to a close.

"How I Became a Protestant"—Lecture by Rev. T. O R. Keatinge, D. D.

"How I Became a Protestant" was the subject of a lecture delivered at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, before a large audience, by Rev. T. O R. KEATINGE, D. D., formerly a member of the Order of Jesuits. The lecturer gave an interesting description of the internal management of the affairs of the Roman Church, and the spirit of its most prominent members, as gathered from actual experience while professing that faith. Avarice, he said, was the ruling spirit; it developed itself in the actions of every minister of the Church, from the sovereign Pontiff to the humblest friar. The acquisition of wealth usurped the functions of religion, and, in fact, religion itself was estimated only according to the manner it enriched the Papal coffers. The sacraments were most shamefully abused. Penance and remission of sins were sold to the highest purchaser, and the Church fell back on infallibility as the only way to silence those who had strength enough to resist such unholy innovations on their faith. He also gave an account of the internal dissensions of the Papal territory, and the oppressive measures resorted to in their suppression. In conclusion he added that after being a witness of, and to some extent a participator in, this sort of government for years, he finally, in the course of study and observation, came to a knowledge of its error and at once renounced Catholicism and embraced the saving principles of Protestantism.

Riot Among Workingmen at Harlem.

Considerable excitement was caused yesterday afternoon among the loungers, in the usually quiet Police Court at Harlem, by the appearance of a number of policemen bringing in as prisoners nine sturdy, horny-handed sons of toil, whose battered faces, torn and mud-spattered clothes and generally dismantled air showed that they had been engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight, at no distant period. When order was at length restored, the myrmidons of the law made their complaint against their prisoners, and as far as could be gathered from the rather confused statements of the knights of the club, the disturbance originated in this wise: The members of the Stone-cutter's Union have recently struck for higher wages, and they deem it of vital importance to them to prevent men from working with their employers, in order that the latter may be compelled to employ them at their own terms. When, then, they learned that Mr. WESTERVELT, who employs a large number of hands at his yard in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, had declined to give them the wages they demanded, and had engaged the services of several non-society men, they were much incensed, and determined to use every means to prevent them from working. Accordingly the strikers assembled in numbers about Mr. WESTERVELT's yard yesterday, and endeavored to persuade or frighten the men there employed to stop working. Finding their efforts useless, they made an attack in a body on the workmen and tried to force them from the yard. A general fight was the result, which was continued with great determination on both sides, until the Police appeared upon the scene and arrested nine of the assailants. When Justice MCQUADE had heard the charge, he dismissed three of the men, and bound the remaining six to keep the peace for six months.

Chess—Finale of the Great Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

It has been decided that Saturday last shall be considered the last day of the tourney. The awarding of prizes is postponed until to-morrow.

The tournament has had the good effect of spurring on the players engaged to do their best. Many excellent games have been contested, and a more careful style of play has resulted from these important contests. We frankly admit that our praises of this tournament end here, and regret that all the players who entered their names on the tourney did not persevere to the end, whatever was their success on non-success, and thus afford an equal opportunity to all to make up their scores:

At the close the score stood as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Capt. Mackenzie	31	2
F. E. Brenzinger	30	3
J. Mason	22	3
E. Delmar	31	7
F. Perrin	22	7
C. A. Gilbery	28	9
Dr. White	19	12
J. A. de Con	22	19

We give below the result of the play of the eight above-mentioned players in the contests against each other:

	Won.	Lost.
Capt. Mackenzie	15	1
J. Mason	8	3
F. Perrin	9	4
F. E. Brenzinger	7	3
E. Delmar	8	6
C. A. Gilbery	4	8
M. Munos	4	9
Dr. White	2	12
J. A. de Con	2	13
Total	59	59

The Irish Republican Central Club and the Fifteenth Amendment.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Irish Republican Central Club last evening, at Clinton-place House, Broadway, after the admission of a large number of members, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hail with unmingled satisfaction, the proclamation of the President of the United States declaring that the Fifteenth Amendment is henceforth part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and that every man shall be entitled to exercise the rights of a citizen, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, That we rejoice in this as another grand step toward the enfranchisement of all the oppressed peoples of the earth.

Resolved, That with arms, if necessary, we shall stand by the Government and people of the United States in carrying out this noble work to its glorious issue.

New-Jersey M. E. Conference—Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, to the New-Brunswick and Trenton Districts:

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

E. B. STOKES, presiding Elder.

New-Brunswick, Liberty-street, B. S. Sharp; Pitmann, C. B. Hartraufft; St. James, W. V. Kelley; Milltown, George Reed; Washington, John J. Corson; South Amboy, J. H. Mickle; Jacksonville, R. B. Suttcliffe; Matteaware, A. Mathews; Keyport, E. Hewitt; Granville, A. J. Garrison; Port Monmouth, S. H. Asay; Navesink, A. J. Gregory; Red Bank, R. J. Calker; Embury and Oceanport, W. T. Abbott; Long Branch, First Church, S. Parker; Centenary Church, J. B. Graw; Greenville and Ocean Grove, W. H. Osborne; Squan Village, J. T. Price; Farmingdale, J. J. Graw; Bricksburg, W. K. [illegible]; [illegible], John [illegible]; Tom's River, H. G. Williams; Oceana, J. Wagg; Good Luck, P. C. [illegible]; Waretown, A. Chambers; Barnegat and Manahawken, H. B. Beegle.

TRENTON DISTRICT.

J. B. DOBBINS, Presiding Elder.

Trenton, Greene-street, C. S. Van Cleve; Trinity, R. V. Lawrence; Union-street, A. M. North; State-street, Mr. Pearsey; Warren-street, J. R. Westwood; Central Church, R. Thorne; Princeton, A. Lawrence; Rocky Hill, A. Wiley; Pennington, G. Hutchens; Lambertsville, W. Waltod; Titusville, E. S. Moore; Groveville, E. H. Neal: Crosswicks, L. Larew; Allentown, Geo. C. Sanger; Bordentown, First Church, C. K. Fleming; Trinity, J. E. Adams.

Associate Justice Bradley—His Reply to a Congratulatory Address.

The members of the New-Jersey Association in Washington waited upon Hon. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, in that city, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions recently passed by them, expressing their pleasure at his confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. To their congratulations Mr. BRADLEY responded in the following terms:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: This is certainly a very unexpected demonstration on the part of my Jersey friends in this city, and I feel highly flattered by the resolutions and the remarks of the Secretary. When I look to my own qualifications for fulfilling the high expectations which you express, I feel exceedingly diffident, and I feel that I need not only the kind wishes of my friends, but the aid of a higher power. I am very much gratified to see the feeling of State pride that exists among you, and to see and hear that you do not forget our noble State. It is a small State, but when we take into consideration her situation, her institutions, and the character of her people, I think we may be justly proud of her for the conservatism of her principles, and, above all, for the integrity of her courts of justice and the purity with which the law is administered. There is no State in the Union where so much loyalty and law is displayed as in the State of New-Jersey. I speak irrespective of party, and I say it to the honor of all classes, that their love and obedience to law entitle her to be held up as an example to her sister States. Of course I sympathize with you in this feeling of State pride, but I am now placed in a position where it is my duty to know no State lines—no locality—but to know only the equal administration of justice to all; and I come to this position with a sincere desire to do my duty, and that is my highest qualification for the place. I come without any pledges on any question, and with a sincere wish to administer the laws according to the best of my ability and understanding. I feel that I am but feebly qualified to discharge the duties of the elevated position to which I have been called; but I trust, that, with a sincere desire to do so, I may be enabled to discharge them satisfactorily. Thanking you for the kind manner in which you have greeted me, I extend to you a cordial salutation.

The German Democrats and the Faction Fight.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City met in strong numbers at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. EDWARD SCHLICHTING presiding. They adopted resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall and the doings of the Democratic factions in the Legislature, and declaring that if they did not stop their demoralizing wrangling the German Democratic General Committee of this City, representing thirty thousand voters, would call upon all good Democrats to rally around them and support them in an effort to return to Democratic principles. The resolutions also strongly eulogized Gov. HOFFMAN.

Westchester County Elections.

Mr. Benjamin F. Hegeman, Democrat, the present Supervisor of Pelham, was re-elected by 77 majority over Mr. Billen, Democrat. James Hyatt was elected Town Clerk of the same town. Mr. Ethan Flagg, Republican, was elected Supervisor of Yonkers in place of Mr. Edward De Witt by 434 majority. Mr. Elias Q. Horton, Democrat, was re-elected Supervisor of Yorktown by 107 majority. Twelve towns have elected Republican Supervisors, and eleven towns Democratic Supervisors, leaving one town, Somers, in dispute, the Democratic and Republican nominees for Supervisor each claiming his own election by a single vote.

Meeting of Railroad Ticket Agents—Reduction of Rates to the South.

The Convention of passenger agents of the leading railroads of the United States resumed its deliberations yesterday in reference to a reduction of through rates. Sixty-five delegates were present, representing the leading railroads in the country. After careful consideration a reduction averaging somewhat over five per cent. was determined on on the passenger through rates between New-York and all important points South. No steps looking to a reduction of rates in other directions were taken yesterday, and it is doubtful whether any such steps are contemplated. The members of the delegation dined together yesterday afternoon, the small dining-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel being reserved for them. The banquet was a pleasant affair, notwithstanding that no speeches were made on the occasion.

The Convention will resume, and, it is thought, finish its deliberations today.

Medical Student Missing.

SAMUEL G. FULTON, eighteen years of age, a member of the Massachusetts Medical College, has been missing since 10 o'clock Saturday morning, March 19, then on his way from Howard-street, Boston, to a train, to visit his brother, L. H. FULTON, at Woonsocket, R. I. He is of straight and slender figure, five feet six inches in height; dark, smooth hair, thin mustache; thin, black evebrows, and eyes dark brown, and weighs 140 pounds. He wore a dark, short coat, mixed vest and pants, black necktie, turn-over collar, and gray mixed overcoat. He was possessed of a good silver watch and silver chain, and is supposed to have had about $50 in money with him. Information will be thankfully received by Dr. SAMUEL GREGG, No. 35 Howard-street, Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Lieut.-Commander William B. Cushing has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard, on the 15th of April. Lieut.-Commander J. C. Watson ordered to the *Alaska*; Second Assistant Engineer George M. Greene, from the *Terror*, ordered to examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Roe, from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the *Terror*; Second Assistant Engineer Theo. Cooper, from the *Nyack*, ordered home; Lieut.-Commander B. F. Day, from the *Alaska*, placed on waiting orders; Ensign Thomas H. Stevens, from the *Colorado*, placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93⅜	93⅜	93½
Consols for account	93⅜	93⅜@93½	93½
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
United States 10-40s	87¾	....	87
Illinois Cen. Railroad shares	116	....	114½
Erie Railroad shares	21⅛	....	21⅛
Atlantic & Gt. West. shares	28⅛	....	28⅛

FRANKFORT, March 31.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm at 95⅛ for '62s, and closed firm and unchanged.

PARIS, March 31.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened and closed at 74f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 70s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine; Pork, 92s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess; Lard quiet. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 9d ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, March 31.—COTTON opened quiet and closed flat, on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, March 31.—PETROLEUM opened at 54 francs for Standard and White, closed with declining tendency at 53½ francs.

LONDON, March 31.—Whale Oil quiet. Turpentine dull. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed Oil quiet and steady, at £32 5s. ℔ ton. Common Resin quiet and steady. Tallow firmer.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 31.—EXCHANGE par buying. 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 85@$7 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 2, firm at 78½c.; in the afternoon, irregular at 76¼c.@76¾c. cash and seller April. CORN advancing; No. 2 76¾c.@77c.; in the afternoon firm at 76¾c.@77c. cash; 79¼c. seller May. OATS advancing; No. 2 firm at 39¼c. RYE firm; No. 2, 70½c. BARLEY quiet at 59c.@65c. for No. 2; 39c.@40c. for No. 3. HIGHWINES dull at 95c.@97c. MESS PORK, $26. LARD nominal at 14¼c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 9½c.; Rough Sides, 12½c.; Short-rib Middles, 13¼c. loose. HOGS, $8 50@$9 30. CATTLE, $4@$8 for common Cows to extra prime shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bbls. Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—TOBACCO active. COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR dull; Spring Superfine, $3 50; Spring Double Extra, $3 80; Fall Superfine, $3 75@$4. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 12. CORN firmer, at 80c.@84c. for Yellow; 83½c.@85c. for White. OATS firmer, at 52c.@53c. BARLEY—Strictly Choice Minnesota, $1 05; Prime Fall, $1 15. RYE—Nothing done. WHISKY firm, at 94c. PORK very dull, at $26 50@$27. Dry-salted MEATS quiet, at 9½c. for loose Shoulders; 12½c. for Rough Sides; 13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 14c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. LARD firm, at 14c.@14½c. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS dull. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 22½c.; net receipts, 125 bales; coastwise, 54 bales; total, 179 bales; stock, 5,470 bales. FLOUR more active and firmer; Howard-street Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Family, $6@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $6 75@$7 75; Western Superfine, $4 62½@$5; do. Extra, $5 12½@$5 50; do. Family, $6@$6 75. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania, $1 20@$1 30; Maryland, $1 25@$1 45. CORN active and higher; White, $1@$1 03; Yellow, 98c.@$1. OATS quiet at 55c.@57c. MESS PORK firm at $27@$27 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Shoulders, 12c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 15½c.@16c. WHISKY dull at 96c.@97c.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—FLOUR firm with a fair demand; Family, $5 10@$5 35. WHEAT firm at $1 10@$1 12. CORN in good demand at 78c.@82c. OATS firm at 52c.@57c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer; Middling, 21c. TOBACCO unchanged, with little doing. WHISKY, 94c. in wood-bound. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $27. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Sides, 13c. for Clear Rib; 13¾c.@14¼c. for Clear; ¼c. lower offered. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.@15⅝c.; 100 hhds. Clear Sides sold 15c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD inactive at 14½c.@15c. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—COTTON unchanged. Quercitron BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEED active at $8 62½@$8 75. TIMOTHY unchanged. FLOUR excessively dull; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 12½@$5 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red unchanged; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE sells at 91c. CORN firm, scarce and higher; Yellow, $1@$1 02. OATS firm at 57c.@58c. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 19c., refined, 25½c. GROCERIES unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 99c.@$1 for wood; $1 01 for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Prime tierce, 15¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 18½c. WHISKY quiet at 93c.@94c. TOBACCO—Sales 205 hhds. at $5@$5 75 for Frosted, $6@$7 50 for Lugs, $8@$48 for common Leaf to medium Wrappers.

TOLEDO, March 31.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT advancing and active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; regular White Michigan, $1 12½@$1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 05¼. CORN steady and unchanged; New, 85c.; no grade, 85c. OATS advancing; No. 1, 52½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels.

ALBANY, March 31.—Nothing done in WHEAT. RYE firm; small sales in the elevator at 96c. CORN firmer, with moderately small sales of No. 2 Western Mixed at $1 03, and Round Yellow at the same price. BARLEY was more freely offered and at concessions; small sales of two-rowed State, in bags, at 77c., delivered in Troy, and at 73c., delivered here. OATS quiet; State held at 58c.@60c.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT heavy at 85½c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN firm at $1 05 for New. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 31.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 5,700 bales; net receipts, 2,034 bales; coastwise, 111 bales; total, 2,145 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,554 bales; to New-York, 1,071 bales; stock, 193,282 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White held at $1 11; No. 2 White, $1 05. CORN—New held at 84c.; Rejected, 80c. OATS—No receipts; market firm at 50c.@51c. for No. 1 State. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 20¼c.; receipts, 507 bales; exports, 2,156 bales. FLOUR, $4 50 for Superfine. CORN, 95c.@98c. OATS, 62c. LARD, 15c.@16c. PORK, $27 50@$28. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 16c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 15c.

GALVESTON, March 31.—COTTON quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 519 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,530 bales; stock, 31,211 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,153 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., March 31.—COTTON in good demand and tending upward; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 314 bales; exports, coastwise, 282 bales; stock, 66,453 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—COTTON quiet, but steady; Middling, 21c.; sales, 103 bales; receipts, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; stock, 15,367 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,832 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Low Middling, 20c.; receipts, 115 bales; exports, coastwise, 217 bales; stock, 5,003 bales.

BOSTON, March 31.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 175 bales; coastwise, 149 bales; total, 324 bales; stock, 12,500 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. LEGAL TENDERS, 90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 467 bales; stock, 51,746 bales.

DETROIT, March 31.—WHEAT unchanged. OATS, 50c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, THE HATTER, No. 212 BROADWAY, knocks all other hatters out of time with his superb hats—better, handsomer, nobbier and cheaper than any other maker's. Some people may not think this is so. But a call at KNOX's fashionable hat emporium will prove that the assertion is correct. Call on KNOX for your Spring style. He will suit you.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	43
Halifax	N.	Clear	48
Portland	N.	Clear	40
Boston	N. E.	Clear	50
New-York	N. E.	Clear	45
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	49
Wilmington, Del	N. W.	Clear	48
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	46
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	40
Richmond	S. E.	Cloudy	40
Charleston	S.	Clear	60
Savannah	W.	Clear	58
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	63
Oswego	N.	Clear	35
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	52
Pittsburg	E.	Cloudy	45
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	40
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	55
Mobile	W.	Cloudy	52
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	49

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	April 2	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 2	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	April 2	New-York	Bremen.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

City of Mexico	April 2	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Foreign Mails Close at the Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *Paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Lafayette*, at 6 A. M.

For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 31—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Levins, Mr. Mackinlay, Mr. Inman, Mr. Powell, Mr. Ward, Joseph Inyman, Major E. B. Mentgard, U. S. A.; Mr. Zervonduchis, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cooney, L. S. Leversedop, W. P. Luders, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington, J. Rancliff, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and 2 daughters, J. E. Carlton, J. Comtillon.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 31—*In steam-ship Siberia, for Liverpool.*—Edward Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Denny, Miss Bateman and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bateman, R. Preston, Thos. Tretheway, Chas. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. George Crowe, Hugh McGregor, John Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Isham, Col. J. H. Wells, D. P. Joes, George F. Badger, D. E. Grant.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 44 | Sun sets..... 6 24 | Moon rises. 7 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 05 | Gov. Island. 8 54 | Hell Gate..10 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 31.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince March 20, and Gonaives 23d, with mdse. and 25 passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Brigs Alice, (Br.,) for New-York, sailed 18th; Harry and Louise, Potter, for St. Marc, sailed 22d; schr. Charles Mayer, for New-York, sailed 7th; left in port schr. L. Wilson, Holt, for New-York, ldg.; arr. 17th, schrs. Five Brothers, Peterson, and Koret, Crocker, from Machias.

Steam-ship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool March 15 and Queenstown 16, via Boston 30th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, Liverpool March 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 499 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced moderate weather first part of passage, and severe easterly gales the latter part; March 31, 15 miles east from Fire Island, passed a schooner's mast.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Pennington, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Linnell, Newport 34 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage; March 3, Richard Bennett, a seaman, native of England, fell from jib-boom overboard and was lost.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, London Feb. 1, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had fine weather first part of passage; latter part strong westerly gales.

Ship Elizabeth Dougall, (of Dundee,) Rowland, Shanghai Dec. 19, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 6, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 11, and crossed the equator March 5 in lon. 32. On the equator spoke ship Countess of Kent, (Br.,) from New-Zealand for London, 57 ds. out; no date, in the Straits of Lunda, was in co. with ships Horatio and Etha Rickmers, (N. G.,) from Shanghai for New-York.

Bark Regina Maria, (Dutch,) Ouwehand, Padang Dec. 18, with coffee and spices to Anderson, Curtis & Co., of Boston. Passed Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 30; St. Helena, Feb. 12, and crossed the equator 22d, in lon. 28; had fine weather up to lat. 25 N.; since then had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Abbie Thomas, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Britton Ferry 70 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 28 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Ermina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardiff 28 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and was 11 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Bark Hellespont, Crowell, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides, &c., and 3 passengers to R. W. Ropes & Co. Has had fine weather up to lat. 27 N. Crossed the equator March 17; 22d, lat. 34 30, lon. 70, saw a lot of boxes and some water casks, one box being marked A. L.

Bark Grace E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Cook, Hartlepool 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Edmiston & Co. Has had fine weather from the Channel to the Banks, and since westerly gales; lat. 43, lon. 49, saw a large iceberg.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Shute, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; sailed in co. with brigs Isola and Scotland, for Boston; Bachelor, for New-York; John Welsh, for do.; schr. J. Emson and six others. March 27, off Cape Lookout, spoke schr. James Young, from Cardenas, for New-York, 7 ds. out; 29th, off Cape Henlopen, spoke schr. Isetta, (of Bangor,) Smith, from Sagua for Philadelphia, who reported being 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, and experienced a succession of northerly gales, during which lost deck-load, carried away fore-boom, stove boat and split sails; left in port brigs Isa and Caprera, for Boston, to sail 22d; March 31, was in co. with 20 vessels, but they all put back to Delaware Breakwater on account of the wind, which was blowing a gale from N. E. with a very high sea.

Brig Zeebloem, (Dutch,) Gollards, Padang Dec. 3, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, St. Helena 13th and crossed the equator 22d in lon. 24. Has had light winds and calms to lat. 9 S., lon. 26 E., thence took the S. E. trades and carried them past the Cape. Feb. 3, lat. 30 S., lon. 10 18 E., spoke ship Argonaut, from Padang, for Boston; 11th, lat. 17 S., lon. 5 W., spoke bark Regina Maria, (Dutch,) from Padang, for New-York.

Brig John Kendall, (of Penzance,) James, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., Feb. 7, with wool, &c., to Geo. F. Bully. Passed St. Helena Feb. 22, and crossed the equator March 6 in lon. 30 10, and had fine weather until 26th, when had a severe S. E. gale; 28th, lat. 34 18, lon. 72 32, saw a vessel of about 400 tons, with her stern out of the water; had evidently been run into, as her stern was stove in and rudder gone, and had all the spars lying along side.

Brig Ruth, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Rytkogel, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Brugierre & Aviles—vessel to H. J. De Wolfe & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and S. E. gales, during which split sails and sprung yards.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) Wright, Ponce, P. R., via Bermuda 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had fine weather since leaving Bermuda.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Messina 73 ds., with fruit to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 6, and had light westerly winds the first part of passage, and heavy N. W. gales the latter part.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Warren Ray & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao 12 ds., with hides, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with rough weather.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, (of Barbados,) McFarland, Mayagues, P. R. March 17, with molasses to Baltzer & Taaks—vessel to E. T. Smith & Co. Has had northerly gales most of the passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 27, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from E. S. E., shipped a sea which stove small boat; 31st, 10 miles E.S.E. from the Highlands, passed a schooner's mast, and large quantities of pine plank.

Schr. Louise Smith, (of Brooksville,) Webber, Arecibo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Has had heavy weather on the passage; March 13, in a squall from W., parted mainboom tackle, split and broke boom and gaff, and stove boat.

Schr. Rover, Barrett, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., in ballast to Duncan McColl. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. March 27, has a severe gale from E. S. E., and was hove to 12 hours. March 21, was within 100 miles of Sandy Hook, but war blown off.

Schr. Joseph Seger, (of Stockton,) Ellis, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Pond & Sage—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Has had heavy E. and N. E. gales almost the entire passage.

Schr. D. C. Bartlett, (of Philadelphia,) Bartlett, Savannah 10 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has had very heavy weather; carried away jib-boom and split sails.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazer, Madge, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Has had variable weather on the passage.

Schr. A. E. Stevens, Montgomery, Galveston 25 ds., with beef to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong northerly gales most of the passage.

Schr. Ben. Borland, Blaisdell, Charleston 9 ds., with lumber to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. N. T. Rowland, Rowland, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. A. S. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Fisher, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Selsev, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Henrietta, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Bath, Me.

Schr. Alex. Milliken, Griffin, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Margeretta, Wanther, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Corae, Kent, Elizabethport, for Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. Cabinet, De Wolf, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. F. Thompson, Mayham, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Neptune, Robinson, Machias, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Kennedy, Thomaston, with stone for New-York Post-office.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Saulsbury, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gen. Banks, Saulsbury, Portland, with lumber to S. C. Loud.

Schr. E. V. Edwards, Tilson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. J. Lindsley, Rackett, Rockland, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. J. W. Power, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pavillion, Hart, Frankfort, Me., with stone for the New-York Post-office.

Schr. John Lazier, Trefeather, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia E. Wells, Taylor, Brookhaven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Menewa, Disoeway, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minerva, Baxter, Fall River.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. San Juan, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Capitol, Staples, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Norton, Norwich.

Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Hall, Brookhaven.

Schr. C. Carroll, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Loon, White, Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Providence.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Mute, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sally Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Laura S. Watson, Case, Providence.

Schr. W. G. Collyer, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Eliza, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isabella Alberto, Tucker, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Princeton, Chase, Shields Feb. 9, with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship Elizabeth Dougall, (Br.,) Rowland, Shanghai Dec. 17, with tha to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Siberia, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Tybee, for San Domingo; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 31.—Arr. steam-ship Neptune, New-York; ship British America, Glasgow; barks Horace Scudder, Messina; Orchilla, do.; Sicillian, do.; Oneco, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—Arr. schrs. Palma, New-York; Arcturess, Jamaica. Sld. steamers South Carolina, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; Zodiac, Philadelphia; schrs. Chase, Baltimore; E. McLean, Baltimore; A. C. Paige, Nassau.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—Arr. brig Three Sisters, from Liverpool for Alexandria; bark Prince, from Cardiff for orders.

A heavy N. E. storm prevails here.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 29, A. M.—Arr. brig Monica, Charleston, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Mary and Fred.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Addie Walton, Sagua, for Boston; Jane L. Newton, Trinidad, Cuba, for Boston Harriet N. Miller, Elizabethport, for Boston; M. D. Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Returned—Brig Merriwa.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—Arr. Danish corvette Thor, from St. Thomas 18th. Experienced heavy weather Saturday and Sunday. Spoke nothing on the way.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Arr. ships Sumatra, Hong Kong; Admiral, San Jose de Guatemala; Henrietta G. Susanna, Sourabaya.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—Cld. steamers Gen. Barnes, New-York; Saragossa, Baltimore; schr. O. Jameson, Providence; ship Screamer, Liverpool; barks Emperor, Bristol; Forest Queen, Havre.

Notice to Mariners.

QUARANTINE, S. I., March 31, 1870.

The following notice to pilots and masters of vessels has been issued by the Health Officer of the Port:

Pilots and masters of vessels arriving at this port from any domestic port south of Cape Henlopen, are hereby notified that, in accordance with law, they are subject to visitation by the Health Officer from the 1st of April to the 30th of November, inclusive.

JOHN M. CARNOCHAN,
Health Officer, Port of New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Arecelbo, March 9, bark Merek, (Fr.,) Hagetsham, for Falmouth, Eng., for orders; brig Annandale, (Br.,) Foley, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Addie Murchie, Murchie, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Spoken, &c.

Glandoger—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Salem, 29 ds. out, March 25, lat. 42 46, lon. 54 30.

Sussex—Whaling schr., from Provincetown for Antigua, 14 ds. out, March 1, lat. 27, lon. 57.

Fortuna—Bark, of and for Liverpool from New-Orleans, 30 ds. out, March 14, lat. 45, lon. 42 30.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, March 31.—The steam-ship Hibernian, from Portland, touched at this port today on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, March 31.—The steam-ship Cambria, of the Anchor line, from New-York for Glasgow, was signaled at Moville today.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, March 31.—The ship Charles H. Southard, for New-York with a cargo of corn, put back to Cardiff, leaking, and dischg.

WHERE CAN

YOU PURCHASE

A GOOD, HONEST

Business Suit

AT A VERY

LOW PRICE?

BROKAW BROTHERS,

FOURTH-AV.,

OPPOSITE COOPER UNION.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER

ISSUED BY THIS

COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

Kingman & Murphy,

No. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

AMICABLE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 516 BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

Medical Examiner. H. G. PIFFARD, M. D. | Counsel. W. M. TWEED, Jr.

Business of the first twelve months:
Number of Policies Issued, 1,372; Amount Insured, $2,696,650; Gross Premiums, $142,638 40.
The AMICABLE issues all approved forms of Life Policies, Endowments and Annuities.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
between Centre-st. and Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.